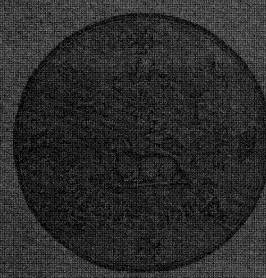
REGISTER

OF

PORTO RICO

FOR 1905



REGISTER

OF

PORTO RICO

FOR 1905

COMPILED BY

THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO

DECEMBER 1905

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND SUPPLIES
San Juan, Porto Rico
1905

Principal Cities
Municipal Towns
Villages
Section of Insular Road completed.
" " " " under construction.
" " " " repaired.
" " " " to be construction.
Railroad
Boundaries of Municipal Road District.
Light House.

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PORTO RICO.

The Island of Porto Rico is the smallest of the Antilles, situated between the parallels of 17°54′ and 18°30′ north latitude and the meridians of 65°13′ and 67°15′ west longitude. The shape of the island is almost a parallelogram, being about one hundred miles long from east to west and thirty-six miles wide.

Contiguous to the island of Porto Rico are the islands of Culebra and Vieques on the east and Mona and Monita on the west and a number of small cayes scattered around the coast.

The principal harbor, San Juan, is situated on the north coast, and there are sea-ports also at Arecibo on the north, Aguadilla and Mayagüez on the west, Guanica, Ponce, Jobos and Arroyo on the south and Humacao and Naguabo on the east.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493. It is very mountainous, the main range extending the full length of the Island, dividing it into two water sheds, the northern comprising about two-thirds of the Island, the southern about one-third.

The Loiza, La Plata, Manatí, and Arecibo are the principal rivers of the north side, and the Portugues and Coamo the largest of the southern watershed.

The climate is remarkably even throughout the year. The extreme range of temperature, between summer and winter, and the highest parts of the Island and the seashore, is not more than forty degrees Fahrenheit, the highest recorded being 98 degrees on the coast and the lowest 58 in the mountains. The average for the whole island is 70 degrees.

The warmest seasons of the year are spring and fall, as during summer and winter there is a trade-wind blowing night and day.

The variations of rain-fall are so wide in different parts of the Island that average figures would be of little value. Generally, the north and east coasts receive the heaviest rains. The hurricane season is generally considered to be from the first of August to the first of November, but during the last four hundred years only seven destructive hurricanes have been recorded. Earthquakes are practically unknown.

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

The last census of Porto Rico was made in 1899 and showed a total of a little less than a million. Since then there has undoubtedly been an increase. The division of figures in 1899 by census districts was:

DEPARTMENT.	TOTAL POPULATION
Aguadilla	99,645
Arecibo	162,308
Bayamón	160,046
Guayama	111,986
Humacao	88,501
Mayagüez	127,566
Ponce	203,191
Total	953,243

An analysis of the census shows some interesting facts and figures. Of the number named, 939,371 were natives of Porto Rico; of Spain, 7,690; and of other countries, 6,182.

The last census showed 578,009 native white people, 59,390 negroes, and 304,352 "mixed." The Chinese numbered 75, of whom 9 were women. Of the entire population, 636,878 were without gainful occupation. There were 146,000 who could neither read nor write, and only 3,291

with superior education, over 21 years of age. The conjugal conditions were: Single, 664,077; married, 158,570; living together as husband and wife by mutual consent, 84,241; widowed, 46,052. There were 148,605 illegitimate children.

The occupations of the people in 1899 were divided as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	TOTAL.	Agriculture fisheries and mining	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Without gainful occupation
Aguadilla.....	99,645	23,196	1,687	1,948	145	5,668	67,001
Arecibo.....	162,388	36,577	2,899	3,284	221	8,458	110,869
Bayamón.....	160,046	26,264	4,614	5,523	638	15,783	107,224
Guayama.....	111,986	24,187	2,126	2,770	220	6,851	75,832
Humacao.....	88,501	19,495	1,986	1,796	198	5,340	59,686
Mayagüez.....	127,566	26,480	4,967	5,556	354	8,331	82,878
Ponce.....	203,191	42,562	5,797	6,638	418	14,388	133,388
Porto Rico..	953,243	196,761	24,076	26,515	2,194	64,819	636,878

During the past forty years the percentage of increase of population has been small compared with that of former years. The percentage for nearly a century and a half are:

YEAR.	POPULATION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.
1765	44,483	
1775	70,250	57
1800	155,426	37
1815	220,892	26
1832	330,051	27
1846	447,914	24
1860	583,308	21
1877	731,648	14
1887	798,565	9
1899	953,243	16

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MILES, BETWEEN PRINCIPAL PLACES IN PORTO RICO.

ADJUNTAS.																
‖65	AGUADILLA.															
†50	†105	AIBONITO.														
32	33	†82	ARECIBO.													
‖72	‖73	*57	40	BAYAMÓN.												
†62	†117	12	*85	*45	CAYEY.											
†39	†94	11	†71	*68	23	COAMO.										
†124	*114	*74	*81	*46	*61	*84	FAJARDO.									
†50	†105	29	*101	*61	16	39	78	GUAYAMA.								
†101	*126	51	*93	*53	39	61	20	55	HUMACAO.							
‖49	‖50	*80	17	23	*68	*80	*70	*84	*76	MANATÍ.						
†68	24	†81	57	‖97	†93	†70	*143	†81	†132	‖74	MAYAGÜEZ.					
19	‡75	31	51	*88	43	20	105	31	82	‖68	50	PONCE.				
†37	‡37	†68	‡70	‡111	†81	†58	†142	†68	†119	‡86	12	37	SAN GERMAN.			
‖84	‖84	50	52	7	38	60	39	53	46	35	‖104	81	†117	SAN JUAN.		
‖55	‖56	*74	23	17	*62	*79	*63	*78	*70	6	‖80	‖74	†‡88	29	VEGA BAJA.	
†38	‡54	†51	†71	*†109	†63	†40	†125	½51	†102	‖†88	30	20	17	†101	‖†94	YAUCO.

* Via San Juan. † Via Ponce. ‡ Via Mayagüez. ‖ Via Arecibo.

AGRICULTURE.

Porto Rico is essentially an agricultural country. This follows, as a natural result, the even climate, the cheap labor, and the good market for the various products of the soil.

Since the American occupation there has been a steady increase in the acreage under cultivation, and, owing to the generally good prices obtained in the fiscal year just passed a marked impetus has been given to the raising of sugar, coffee, cattle, tobacco, cotton, citrus fruits, pineapples, cocoanuts, etc.

Land suitable for agricultural purposes has increased at least 20% in value during the past year, and hardly an acre of ground within a radius of 15 miles of San Juan can now be purchased for less than $100. In the country districts, within easy access of the railroad or macadam roads, fairly good land will average $40.00 per acre; and in the interior and in places remote from transportation, grazing land can still be purchased as low as $5.00 to $10.00 per acre.

Much credit is due to the United States Agricultural Experiment Station for its practical demonstrations of what crops can be grown to advantage in Porto Rico, and of the most modern methods of cultivation. This information is made public by bulletins issued by them from time to time.

There has been a marked increase in the importation of modern agricultural implements, which admit of the cultivation of larger tracts of land with little additional labor.

Fertilizer is also used much more extensively than in former years, and in order to guarantee the quality of the same, the last Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico passed an

Act to regulate the registration and inspection of commercial fertilizers, fertilizer materials and chemicals in Porto Rico. This law makes it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale in this island any fertilizer or fertilizer material which does not conform to the formula given on the tag attached to the package.

As a further incentive to agricultural pursuits, the Legislative Assembly appropriated the sum of $10,000 for the development of the fibre plants of the island, this sum to be expended under the direction of the Governor in the purchase of fibre or other product grown by planters on the island, the purchase and operation of machinery for the preparation of such products for marketing, or in such other ways as in his opinion will best tend to the demonstration of the possibilities of growing and marketing such products upon a remunerative basis to persons engaging in such work.

In order to afford every possible protection to coffee, cotton, and citrus fruits, the last Legislature also passed a law to guard against the importation of plant diseases or insects harmful to plants. This law provides that no coffee tree or plant, or any portion thereof, or the seeds of same (except roasted coffee for domestic consumption), and no rooted citrus plants or cuttings, and no cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton lint, loose or in bales shall be brought into the island of Porto Rico from any state or territory, or other country whatsoever, without having attached thereto in a prominent and conspicuous place, a certificate under oath signed by a duly authorized state or government entomologist, stating that such trees, plants, roots, seed hulls or seed, and any and all portions thereof are free from disease; provided that in the case of cotton seed, seed cotton, cotton seed hulls or cotton lint, such certificate shall state in addition that the shipment originated in a locality where, by actual inspection by said attesting official or his agent, the Mexican Boll Weevil was not found to exist.

SUGAR.

Sugar has been grown in Porto Rico since 1548 and unquestionably has now supplanted coffee as the chief source of the Island's wealth.

For the fiscal year 1904-1905 there was exported (almost entirely to the United States) 271,325,118 lbs. of an estimated value of $11,925,804, as against 259,294,060 lbs. of an estimated value of $8,690,814 for the fiscal year 1903-1904.

The good price obtained for last season's crop has boomed the sugar industry of the island and great activity is now being shown in the opening up of new land, formerly used only for grazing purposes, in order to supply the growing capacities of the mills. New centrals have been built, others are in course of construction, and all the old factories of any importance are installing modern machinery.

The introduction of improved agricultural implements into the island during the past few years, has permitted the more rapid exploitation of great areas of land at a considerably less rate of expense than was formerly possible. The use of fertilizer has become more prevalent and has amply repaid those who have made use of it.

The manufacture of sugar can be undertaken profitably only by capitalists, and on a large scale with modern machinery. Sugar land is easily worth $100 per acre and a sugar central will cost approximately $1,000,000. A net profit of $75 to $100 is a fair yield per acre.

COFFEE.

Coffee, which has always formed one of the three principal staples of the island, is now attracting much interest in the United States, and the tide of public opinion seems to have at last turned in its favor. This is evidenced by the fact that previous to the Spanish-American war but one-half of one per cent of the coffee crop of the island went to the United States, while in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the States took three per cent of the crop, and in the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1905, they took nine per cent. This shows a steady increase in the quantity exported to the United States, and, as a convert to Porto Rican coffee can never be induced to use anything else, it is confidently expected that in the near future the coffee crop of Porto Rico will again reach the high water mark of 60,000,000 pounds as in 1896, and will be almost entirely consumed in the United States. Every effort is being made to create a market there for the Porto Rican bean and the last Legislative Assembly passed an Act providing for the establishment of a Commercial Agency in the United States for the sale of coffee and other products of Porto Rico. This agency is now open for business at No. 91 Wall Street, New York City, and it is the duty of the agent in charge to correspond with the coffee planters and dealers, and other producers in Porto Rico, with a view of putting such growers and producers in direct communication with purchasers of such products and to promote in every way possible the opportunity for growers and producers to market their products directly with purchasers. All products consigned to the agency will be disposed of to the best advantage and without charge to the shipper other than for cost of transportation, storage and actual expenses incurred in marketing the same.

Coffee can be grown profitably on nearly all kinds of soils, provided there is a good drainage. Virgin forest soil on the mountain sides, however, is the best, and much of this land can still be had for about $10.00 per acre. In order that the Porto Rican coffee may command the highest prices it must be able to compete with the fine grades of Java coffee. With this end in view the Coffee Experiment Station is now experimenting with fine coffees from all parts of the world. Samples of these and their breedings will be sent to the United States markets, and after it has been demonstrated which best suit the American taste, these selected varieties will be recommended to the coffee growers and, if possible, seeds or seedlings will be placed at their disposal.

Experiments are also under way to increase the production per acre, which now averages about 250 pounds as against a far larger output in other countries. Until quite recent years the cultivation of coffee was conducted in a very primitive way, but the cultivation now is conducted along up to date lines and seed and nursery beds are found in the coffee districts where a few years ago only volunteer plants were used.

TOBACCO.

The poor prices paid for ordinary leaf tobacco on the field during the past two years, disheartened the farmers, and, in consequence, the 1905 crop was a very small one. There was a good demand this season and much higher prices were paid, and the few fortunate farmers who had not exchanged their crops for provisions or sold their fields of tobacco before picking, made very fair profits. It was a somewhat unusual occurrence for the bulk of the profit to be made by the farmers, as they usually sell to speculators, who, in turn, sell to the factories. The farmers have been greatly encouraged by the rise in price and knowledge that in future the factories will buy direct from them, and as a result a large crop is being prepared for 1906.

The new system of picking the leaves for wrappers from the standing plants and drying separately from the stalk, has given very good results, and wrappers treated in this way have greatly improved in quality and have brought a much better price. Tobacco grown under cheese-cloth continues to give good results: this method of planting is gradually extending and proves very profitable if carried on a large scale.

The cultivation and curing of leaf tobacco in Porto Rico is still in a very crude state: the land is badly prepared and the seed not judiciously selected; for instance, some districts whose specialty is fillers use the same seed as those that grow tobacco for wrappers, and vice versa: there is no uniformity of leaves among the plants, the seed principally used is

mixed, and, therefore, gives a variety of plants; and, finally, practically no fertilizing is done, although an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent can be obtained by its careful application. It is worthy of note, however, that the stimulus of this year's good prices has made the farmers more careful in the selection of seed, in cultivating and in fertilizing.

The style of barn in which the drying is carried on (very little curing being done by the farmers) is responsible for the spoiling of half the tobacco brought in from the fields, they are usually open at the sides and the tobacco is at the mercy of the wind and rain. Very fine tobacco is often destroyed by careless handling and improperly built barns, and tobacco which would be worth $15 to $18 per quintal if properly dried, will not bring more than $10 or $12 if carelessly handled. The barns should be so constructed that they may be immediately and tightly closed, or opened for ventilation.

There is a great future for leaf tobacco in Porto Rico, especially for light wrappers, if modern methods are adopted, but it is difficult to persuade the average farmer to give up his old way of doing things.

CATTLE.

Cattle raising in Porto Rico has always been a profitable business, as there is a continual demand both for beef cattle and for draught animals. Some few American mules and horses have been imported for plowing and other agricultural work, but, while they accomplish more in a given time, they are more expensive to keep, as they require grain if used for heavy work. Oxen, on the contrary, feed entirely on grass, and, although slow, are steady workers and accomplish a great deal of work. Practically all the hauling to the towns in the Island which are not connected by railroad, is done by bullock teams which draw immense loads. While it is true that, owing to the increased area which is being devoted to the raising of cane, the available pasturage has been greatly reduced, still there is plenty of

land in the interior of the Island suitable for cattle raising, which can be bought for from five to ten dollars an acre. Prior to the American occupation there was a large export trade to Cuba and adjacent islands, but this has been gradually falling off, as is shown by the fact that 13,110 cattle were exported during the fiscal years 1903-1904, while only 8,185 were exported during the fiscal year 1904-1905.

The native horses, though small in size, are tough and wiry, and as they live exclusively on grass they are inexpensive to keep. They make good coach and saddle horses and almost all the travel from one part of the island to another is done either by coach or on horseback.

The native mules, although small, make very satisfactory pack animals, and are used extensively for the transportation of coffee from the mountains to the shipping points.

All the livestock in Porto Rico has deteriorated greatly owing to the continual in-breeding, but steps have been taken to improve the breeds by crossing with good stock brought from the United States.

CITRUS FRUITS.

It is estimated that there are 7,000 acres under cultivation at this time in citrus fruits, of which about 70% is planted in oranges, 25% in grape fruit (pomelo) and 5% in lemons. This acreage is continually increasing and there will be approximately 1,500 acres more planted during the next twelve months. Among the varieties of oranges most commonly planted here are the Parson Brown, Ruby, Washington Navel, Pineapple, Hart's Late, Valencia Late, Enterprise Seedless, Jaffa and the native: and among the grapefruit are the Duncan, Walters, Bowen, Marsh Seedless and Thompson Seedless. This acreage has all been set out in citrus fruits since the American occupation, and although sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the marketing of a full crop, yet some shipments were made from these groves last winter which reached New York in good condition and

brought a fair price. This has demonstrated that Porto Rican oranges, if intelligently handled, have the necessary keeping qualities and will bring good prices. In past years shipments were made of the native orange gathered from trees scattered around, but they were shaken from the trees, carried to the point from which shipment was made in baskets on pack animals, and then packed promiscuously in boxes and barrels without any attempt at sorting. Naturally this fruit arrived at its destination in poor condition and required so much re-handling and sorting that there was very little margin for profit, and the Porto Rican orange acquired the reputation of being a poor shipper. Now, however, that the oranges can be gathered from the groves where they receive intelligent supervision from the time they are picked until they are placed aboard the steamers, it will take but little time to overcome any bad impressions that may have been created.

The present rate of freight from Porto Rico to New York on a box of oranges is about 28 cents, as compared with 35 cents freight and 56 cents duty from Cuba, 98 cents freight from California and 72 cents freight from Florida. This allows quite a margin in favor of the native fruit as far as the question of freight rate is concerned. While it is true that the two steamship companies running between Porto Rico and New York do not at this time provide adequate facilities for the shipping of fruit, yet they have made every assurance that as soon as there is a sufficient quantity of fruit to warrant it, they will undoubtedly meet the situation.

A careful study of the conditions in Porto Rico would seem to indicate that in order to obtain the best results, oranges and grape fruit should be budded on the native rough lemon stock. In a majority of the groves the trees are set out 25 feet apart, making about 70 trees to the acre. One advantage of this system is that pineapples may be planted between the rows for the first two or three years.

The principal drawbacks with which the orange growers here have to contend are the wind, scale and ants; the former may be overcome by a wind-break, and the scale and ants can be kept within bounds by constant spraying and washing.

The Porto Rico citrus fruit proposition is an enticing one and there is apparently little risk in the venture. It does not require a large capital, as nursery trees of all kinds can be bought in Porto Rico at $25.00 a hundred; land, according to location, from $20.00 to $100.00 per acre, and unlimited labor can be secured at from 30 to 50 cents a day. There is absolutely no reason why a grove that has received careful and intelligent cultivation should not return to the grower a net profit of $200.00 per acre at the end of the fifth year and a proportionately greater profit in the succeeding years.

PINEAPPLES.

Pineapple culture has been taken up largely by the orange growers as a means of deriving some income while waiting for their groves to come into bearing. When planted between the rows of trees, about 4,000 pineapple plants can be set out to the acre without interfering with the trees, and when planted by themselves, from 8,000 to 10,000 pines can be set out to the acre. The pines which appear to grow best in Porto Rico are the Red Spanish, the Cabezona, the Pan de Azucar and the Smooth Cayenne. Red Spanish is the favorite with the planter as it has shown good keeping qualities and shipments have brought on an average of $2.50 per crate, thus allowing a handsome profit to the grower. The good returns from last season's crop has resulted in the planting of a greatly increased acreage and it is estimated that at least 4,000,000 plants have been set out this year.

The climate of Porto Rico seems to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of pineapples and careful cultivation and a little fertilizer show a corresponding increase in the size of the fruit. Several canning factories are now in operation and as a good supply of fruit is now assured, more factories will soon be erected.

COTTON.

Forty years ago the cultivation of cotton in Porto Rico had developed into an important industry, the larger portion of the crop being planted in the southern districts. From 1879 to 1903, however, the cultivation of cotton was practically abandoned. In 1903 interest in cotton was again revived and some few farmers planted small tracts as an experiment. The quality of the fibre obtained was so desirable that the acreage has been gradually increased and it is estimated that there are now about 6000 acres under cultivation. The quality of the fibre of the crop of 1904 met with favor both in the United States and in Europe, but this year the fibre has been found to be very weak and inferior and the planter has been discouraged by the low prices obtained. It is claimed by the cotton experts on the island that the inferiority of this year's crop is due to the fact that poor land was used for planting, that fertilizer was not used, that the cultivation was indifferent, and that the cotton was picked before it had sufficiently matured.

Experiments have proved that a good quality of Sea Island cotton can be grown in Porto Rico which will average a yield of 1,200 to 1,700 pounds per acre. Suitable land can be procured for about $40.00 per acre.

As yet neither the Boll Weevil nor other serious pest has made its appearance. The caterpillars have done some inconsiderable damage but they were quickly exterminated by the use of Paris Green—they only attacked the leaves and generally left the bolls uninjured.

COCOANUTS.

Cocoanut trees are scattered all through the island but grow to best advantage along the coast, and where these trees can be found in any large number close to some shipping point the cocoanuts can be handled quite profitably. There are some few groves on the island now in full bearing and many more are being set out. About fifty trees are planted

to the acre and a good crop can be gathered at the end of the seventh year with a corresponding increase in the quantity of cocoanuts as the trees become older. Cocoanut trees require very little care from the time they are planted until they come into full bearing, and land suitable for the growing of cocoanuts can be bought as low as $10.00 per acre, but the price increases according to the proximity to a shipping point.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Before the American occupation of Porto Rico, practically the only established steamer communication was with Spain. Twice a month the mail steamers between Spain and Cuba touched at San Juan. In addition to these, sailing vessels and steamers from various parts of the world came only at irregular intervals.

The beginning of the regular trade with New York was in 1890, two years after the Spanish steamer had been withdrawn from the service. Since then a large business has been developed by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company and by the Red "D" Line, bringing mail and passengers weekly from New York to San Juan, the trips averaging five days. Each of these companies does a large freighting business, the former between Porto Rico and the United States, and the latter between the United States, Porto Rico and Venezuela. The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company also maintains a regular line of steamers between San Juan and New Orleans, sailing about twice a month, and a weekly steamer service around the Island, calling at the principal ports. Spanish, French and German steamers handle the foreign shipping and give communication between Porto Rico and the Danish West Indies, Santo Domingo, Cuba and Mexico. The Herrera Line has a regular monthly service between San Juan and the ports of Santo Domingo and Cuba. The English Royal

Mail calls at San Juan, giving communication with the British West Indies and Southampton. Many small schooners carry on the coast-wise trade between the ports of the Island.

The present steamers are principally devoted to the carrying of sugar, which unfits them for the transportation of fruit. It is hoped that as the fruit industry increases on the Island proper facilities will be given for this important industry.

The American Railway (formerly the French system) now extends from San Juan to Camuy, and from Aguadilla through Mayagüez and San German to Ponce, and from San Juan to Carolina. The line between Camuy and Aguadilla is now under construction, so that in the course of twelve months through transportation will be available from San Juan to Ponce by rail.

There is an American trolley system between San Juan and Rio Piedras, with a branch to the beach, and another system in Ponce, between the city and the playa.

Porto Rico's trade can best be shown by the Custom House figures. The following shows the principal domestic commodities imported from the United States to Porto Rico during the last two fiscal years:

ARTICLES.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.	
	1904.	1905.
Agricultural implements,	$ 15,508	$ 32,247
Animals	1,859	13,117
Breadstuffs,	1,084,694	1,255,481
Cars and vehicles,	122,503	141,921
Chemicals,	139,996	164,990
Cotton, manufactured,	1,670,005	2,301,724
Fish,	154,106	245,939
Fruits and nuts,	29,456	36,997
Iron and steel, and manufactures of,	1,013,061	1,555,684
Leather, and manufactures of,	283,961	336,722
Oils,	199,619	190,685
Meats and dairy products,	1,192,016	1,407,729
Paper and manufactures of,	115,296	170,158
Rice,	2,326,127	2,508,724
Spirits, wines and malt liquors,	153,897	186,871
Tobacco, and manufactures of,	90,131	171,956
Vegetables,	128,232	137,565
Wood and manufactures of,	436,230	578,957
Wool, manufactures of,	92,957	133,811

Many other articles, not enumerated in the foregoing list, bring the total of imports from the United States up to $10,727,015 for the year ending June 30, 1904, and to a total of $13,387,457 for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The shipments of foreign merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, during the fiscal year 1903-04 amounted in value to $483,045, and for the fiscal year 1904-05 amounted to $564,011.

The principal shipments of domestic merchandise from Porto Rico to the United States are as follows:

ARTICLES.	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.	
	1904.	1905.
Coffee, green,	$ 279,461	$ 201,642
Fruits and nuts,	426,979	250,847
Cotton, raw,	15,601	105,870
Hides and skins,	41,424	82,640
Straw and palm leaf maufactures,	52,923	89,155
Sugar and molasses	8,997,066	12,176,861
Tobacco and manufactures of,	1,721,062	2,577,182

Other articles bring the total for the year ending June 30, 1904, to $11,576,912, and for the year ending June 30, 1905, to $15,527,265.

The following figures show the imports into and the exports from Porto Rico, in its commerce with foreign countries, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Austria-Hungary,	$ 4,518	$ 102,073
Belgium,	68,520	969
Denmark,	24,373	2,425
France,	330,176	382,828
Germany,	105,290	47,774
Gibraltar,		2,864
Italy,	25,952	139,483
Netherlands,	24,012	
Portugal,	260	
Spain,	578,931	534,044

	Imports.	Exports.
Sweden and Norway,		1,222
Switzerland,	784	
United Kingdom,	235,406	41,548
Mexico,	12,673	1,448
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.,	525,217	329,218
Quebec, Ontario, etc.,	1,000	
West Indies, British,	2,321	50,849
Cuba	7,967	1,023,210
Danish,	2,852	9,548
Dutch,	5,949	19,394
French,	18	126
Haiti,		757
Santo Domingo,	14,153	18,391
Argentina,	74,427	1,140
Colombia,	10,042	180
Ecuador,	131	
Guiana, British		86
Uruguay,	65,316	
Venezuela,	316,748	12,104
East India, British,	88,697	
Canary Islands,	36,474	
	$ 2,562,189	$ 2,721,683

The following figures, compiled by the Auditor of Porto Rico show the deposits of the Collector of Customs for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

July, 1904,	$ 58,265.71
August, 1904,	40,000.00
September, 1904,	47,000.00
October, 1904,	80,000.00
November, 1904,	73,000.00
December, 1904,	65,086.02
January, 1905,	40,000.00
February, 1905,	60,097.25
March, 1905,	55,000.00
April, 1905,	36,112.00
May, 1905,	57,000.00
June, 1905,	46,786.69
	$ 658,347.67.

THE BANKS OF PORTO RICO.

The banking business of the Island of Porto Rico is performed by eight regularly incorporated and one unincorporated banking institutions. In addition to this the more important of the commercial houses to a certain extent carry on some of the operations of banking, such as the buying and selling of exchange, the acting as agents for the banking institutions proper, the receipts of deposits, etc. The names of the regular banking associations are given in the table following this note, in which table is also shown their financial condition at the close of business on June 30, 1905.

The Banco de Puerto Rico (formerly known as the Banco Español de Puerto Rico) was organized by a Royal Decree of Spain in 1888. The change in name to its present designation was authorized by special resolution of Congress. This Bank had conferred upon it the special power of issuing its own notes to the amount of three times its paid in capital. To secure this circulation and all sight deposits it is required to maintain a special reserve fund equal at all times in amount to the total of such deposits and notes in circulation, of which reserve no less than one-third must be in cash and the remainder in notes of preferred guarantee and sure collection running for not more than 120 days. Owing to this special privilege enjoyed by it, its chief executive, the Governor of the Bank, is appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico, though his compensation is paid by the Bank. All changes in the by-laws of the Bank must also receive the approval of the Insular Government. The charter of this Bank expires on May 5, 1913.

The Banco Territorial y Agricola was organized under the general provisions of the Code of Commerce on July 2, 1904, for a period of seventy-five years. It is modelled closely after the Credit Foncier of France, and its business is largely confined to the making of loans for long terms secured by first-mortgages on real estate. Under its constitution it has the authority, of which it has availed itself, to issue mortgage bonds secured by the mortgages held by it. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 7%.

The Credito y Ahorro Ponceño was organized on February 8, 1895, for a period of twenty-five years, and in addition to doing a general banking business conducts a savings department.

The Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San German and the Banco Popular, of San Juan, are small institutions doing chiefly a savings bank business for the receipt of small deposits.

The First National Bank of Porto Rico was organized in January, 1903, under Charter No. 5484, with a paid-in capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

The American Colonial Bank was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia in April 4, 1899, and is the most important example of a purely commercial bank now doing business in the Island.

The banking-house of Lothrop, Luce & Co. is an unincorporated private bank. It formerly maintained offices both in San Juan and Ponce, but at present maintains an office in the latter city only.

The J. T. Silva Banking & Commercial Company, though included in the list of banking institutions, has a peculiar status of its own. It was incorporated on January 1, 1901, for a term of twenty-five years, and engages in both banking and ordinary commercial business. It is a leading example of the practice which has largely prevailed in the Island of large firms engaging in both a banking and commercial business.

The Treasurer of Porto Rico is given by the general revenue laws of the Island the powers of a bank examiner, with authority to require regular reports from these institutions showing their financial condition at the close of each month and also to make such special examination of their condition at any time as he deems proper, with the usual power of causing appropriate action to be taken should the condition of an institution be found to be such that its continuance in operation would be unsafe.

REPORT OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN PORTO RICO AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.	Banco Español de Puerto Rico San Juan.		Banco Territorial y Agricola San Juan.		American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico San Juan		First National Bank of Porto Rico San Juan		DeFord & Co. Ponce.		Credito y Ahorro Ponceño Ponce.		Caja de Economias y Préstamos San German.		Banco Popular San Juan.		TOTAL.	
Bonds			210,433	00	816,597	50	100,000	00	1,300	00	48,937	50					1,177,268	00
Stock investments	73,000	00			220,395	36	143,018	75	42,676	37							419,090	48
Amount loaned on collaterals	173,993	19	44,522	74	101,940	21	4,465	00	45,679	74	24,626	80			19,361	16	414,588	84
Amount loaned on Personal securities	372,444	54	1,541	43	260,383	59	22,056	40	21,053	47	137,230	71	49,090	16			863,800	30
Amount loaned on real estate	374,025	01	517,041	69	328,083	78			29,823	20	28,604	72	5,437	42	20,675	51	1,303,691	33
Overdrafts	26,215	46							275	16							26,490	62
Due from Banks, agencies and private firms	142,339	73	6,986	92	421,579	73	115,081	07	547,420	15	206,252	88			800	00	1,440,460	48
Real estate owned	82,773	51	54,000	00					21,983	59	58,813	00	1,438	55	1,754	54	220,763	19
Real estate, by foreclosure			227,135	26	12,122	13											239,257	39
Furniture and fixtures	2,205	45	1,628	61	10,071	80	955	00	1,000	00	3,064	81	475	63	144	66	19,545	96
Expense account	11,651	04			4,551	07	1,632	64	5,386	86	5,182	64	1,630	66	878	60	30,913	51
Cash on hand	886,610	50	60,457	41	598,725	00	53,579	14	24,276	66	325,567	49	7,024	28	1,533	26	1,957,773	74
Other assets not included in above headings	1,047,232	65	393,756	80	1,925	89	15,900	00	3,342	24	47,985	45	5	00	1,120	00	1,511,268	03
Total	3,132,491	08	1,517,503	86	2,776,376	06	456,688	00	744,217	44	886,266	00	65,101	70	46,267	73	9,624,911	87
LIABILITIES.																		
Capital Stock paid in					400,000	00	100,000	00			120,000	00	19,924	54	18,000	00	657,924	54
Surplus Fund	56,000	00			140,000	00	6,580	88			27,000	00	3,559	33	2,157	63	235,297	84
Amount due depositors	637,200	12	150,206	43	2,134,738	62	244,702	07	93,185	09	681,297	26	37,344	95	21,031	23	3,999,705	77
Amount due other banks			5,914	53	60,634	02			646,236	83					1,500	00	714,285	38
Undivided profits	881	55	2,718	58	23,362	36			171	14	12,188	74	843	00	817	68	40,983	05
Interest account	32,331	99			17,641	06	4,878	74	1,119	89			3,420	28	1,916	69	61,308	65
Other liabilities not included in above headings	2,406,077	42	1,358,664	32			100,526	31	3,504	49	45,780	00	9	60	844	50	3,915,406	64
Total	3,132,491	08	1,517,503	86	2,776,376	06	456,688	00	744,217	44	886,266	00	65,101	70	46,267	73	9,624,911	87

CORPORATIONS.

The laws governing foreign and domestic corporations in Porto Rico are as liberal as are consistent with public welfare and have been framed to meet conditions in the Island. They do not differ greatly from the general corporation laws in the United States, and are modelled after the corporation laws of New Jersey.

As to foreign corporations the Civil Code of Porto Rico provides that all corporations or joint stock companies, organized under the laws of any state or of the United States, or of any foreign government, shall, before doing business within this Island, file in the office of the Secretary a duly authenticated copy of their charters or articles of incorporation, and also a statement verified by the oath of the President and Secretary of said corporation, and attested by a majority of its board of directors, showing: (1) The name of such corporation and the location of its principal office or place of business without this Island; and if it is to have any place of business or principal office within this Island, the location thereof; (2) The amount of its capital (3) The amount of its capital stock actually paid in, in money; (4) The amount of its capital stock paid in, in any other way, and in what; (5) The amount of the assets of the corporation and of what the assets consist, with the actual cash value thereof; (6) The liabilities of such corporation and if any of the indebtedness is secured, how secured, and upon what property.

Foreign corporations must pay as fees to the Secretary of Porto Rico: For filing charter 15 cents for each $1,000.00 of authorized capital stock, but in no case to exceed $500.00;

for recording charter, 20 cents for each hundred words; for filing and recording certificate of consent to be sued and appointment of agent, $5.00; for issuing certificate of corporate existence, $3.00.

Domestic corporations may be organized by three or more persons with a capital of not less than $2,000.00 and must file with the Secretary of Porto Rico articles of incorporation similar to those of foreign corporations. All corporations must file, annually, in July of each year, a full report, in prescribed form with the Secretary of Porto Rico.

All domestic corporations must pay to the Secretary of Porto Rico as fees for filing articles of incorporation 15 cents for each $1,000.00 of authorized capital stock, but this fee shall in no case be less than $25.00 or more than $500.00; for recording articles of incorporation a fee of 20 cents for each 100 words is charged; for issuing a certificate of corporate existence the fee is $3.00.

In addition to the fees which must be paid by corporations when they establish their legal status in Porto Rico, through the filing of their papers in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico, corporations are subject to the following taxes:

THE GENERAL TAX UPON PROPERTY.

(1) The law provides that every corporation incorporated under the laws of Porto Rico shall be assessed to the amount of the actual present value of the capital of such corporation, which value shall not be less than the value of the capital stock and bonds plus the surplus and undivided earnings of the corporation, nor less than the market value of all the real and personal property owned by it in Porto Rico, including in personal property all credits, rights, franchises and concessions. Foreign corporations are assessed in the same way with the exception that the actual present value of the capital is taken to include only such part of the capital as can be considered to be employed in the transaction of business in Porto Rico. It will be seen, therefore, that

corporations, as respects the general property tax, are treated exactly as individuals. They are assessed on the actual property owned by them in Porto Rico. In the case of some corporations the value of such property can best be obtained by taking the market value of their securities, while in the case of others (and especially industrial corporations) the best basis of assessment is in the valuation of the property owned itself. Upon the valuation as thus obtained corporations thus pay the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. for Insular purposes, and one-half of 1 per cent. for general municipal purposes. In addition to these the municipalities also have the power of imposing the special school tax not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. and in the case of the four municipalities of San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez and Arecibo, there is an additional tax for the purpose of providing funds with which to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on account of bonded indebtedness contracted by them.

Special provisions are made regarding the assessment of railway corporations, but these provisions have reference chiefly to the apportionment of the taxes when collected among the different municipalities and do not affect the general principle that corporations pay upon property owned by them in the same way as individuals.

(2) Surety and insurance companies constitute a special category of corporations and are subject to the following special taxes:

First: An annual tax of 3 per cent of the gross amount of all premiums or dues collected in Porto Rico:

Second: A special stamp tax, to be paid by the affixing of Internal Revenue Stamps, as follows: For each bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage or liability, and each bond, undertaking, or recognizance conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position issued or executed, or renewed by any surety company, one-half of 1 cent on each $1.00 of the

amount of premium charged: for each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatsoever name it may be called, whereby any insurance is made upon any life or lives, 8 cents on each $100.00 of the amount insured; for each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatsoever name it may be called, by which insurance is made or renewed upon property of any description against peril by sea, or by fire or lightning, or other peril, one-half of 1 cent on each $1.00 of the amount of premium charged. These corporations, unless they have money invested in Porto Rico, pay no general property tax.

(3) Every foreign corporation must pay an annual license fee of $25.00 for the privilege of doing business in Porto Rico.

(4) In a few cases, where special franchises have been given to corporations to perform quasi-public services, such as the operation of the street railway or the furnishing of electric light or power, provision has been made in the franchises granted to them for the payment to the Insular Government of a percentage of the gross receipts, as a franchise tax.

To meet the demand for information as to the corporation laws of the Island the Secretary of Porto Rico has published a pamphlet giving such knowledge and which is mailed free on request. The following is a list of corporations now doing business in Porto Rico:

LIST OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

NAME.	LOCATION.	AGENT.	ADDRESS.
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited,	Liverpool, England,	Mullenhoff & Korber,	San Juan.
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited,	London, England,	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga,	"
Lancashire Insurance Company,	Manchester, England,	Mullenhoff & Korber,	"

NAME.	LOCATION.	AGENT.	ADDRESS.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company,	Magdeburg, Germany,	Mullenhoff & Korber,	San Juan.
New York Life Insurance Company,	New York, N. Y.	L. Sanchez Morales,	"
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company,	London, England.	Fritze Lundt & Co.,	"
North German Fire Insurance Company,	Hamburg, Germany,	Mullenhoff & Korber,	"
Northern Assurance Company,	Aberdeen, England,	J. Ochoa y Hermano,	"
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company,	Norwich, England,	J. T. Silva & Co.,	"
Prussian National Insurance Company,	Stettin, Germany,	Mullenhoff & Korber,	"
Royal Insurance Company,	Liverpool, England,	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga,	"
San Juan Light & Transit Co.,	New York, N. Y.	Lloyd Lyon,	"
San Juan & Rio Piedras R. R. Co.,	New York, N. Y.	Lloyd Lyon,	"
Guanica Centrale,	Jersey City, N. J.	Julius Umbach,	Ponce.
Swift and Company,	Chicago, Illinois,	H. H. Cloy,	San Juan.
New Colonial Company,	London, England,	Wm. Shand Marr,	Canovanas Sugar Factory, Loiza.
American Colonial Bank,	New York, N. Y.	Edwin L. Arnold,	San Juan.
The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company,	New York, N. Y.	J. Ramón Latimer,	"
Manufacturers & Temperance & General Life Assurance, Co.,	Toronto, Canada,	Finlay Bros. & Waymouth Trading, Co.,	"
Porto Rico American Tobacco Company,	Newark, New Jersey,	Luis Toro,	"
San Juan Ice & Refrigerating Company,	Jersey City, N. J.	Hubert N. Clarity,	"
Canovanas Sugar Factory, Ltd.,	London, England,	Richard Silberrad Brown,	Canovanas Factory Loiza.
American West Indies Trading Co.,	East Orange, N. J..	Gregorio Lopez y Falco,	Caguas.
North German Insurance Company,	Hamburg, Germany,	Fritze Lundt & Co.,	San Juan.
Fire Insurance Company of 1877,	Hamburg, Germany,	J. Ochoa y Hermano,	"
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,	Montreal, Canada,	Gandia & Stubbe	"
Palatine Insurance Company Limited,	London, England,	Gandia & Stubbe,	"
Mannheim Insurance Company,	Mannheim, Germany,	Mullenhoff & Korber,	"
Commercial Union Assurance Co.,	London, England,	Finlay Bros. & Waymouth Trading Co.,	"
The Aetna Powder Company,	Chicago, Illinois,	Dooley, Smith & Co.,	"
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company,	Aachen, Germany,	Fritze, Lundt & Co.,	"
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company,	Hamburg. Germany,	Fritze Lundt & Co.	"
The Porto Rico Fruit Company,	Johnstown, N. Y.,	Arthur B. Mitchell,	Bayamón.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,	New York, N. Y.	Wm. Korber,	San Juan.
Ponce Railway & Light Company,	Boston, Mass.,	Marcy L. Sperry,	Ponce.
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company,	Berlin, Germany,	Villar & Co.,	San Juan.
Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland,	Baltimore, Md.,	Edwin L. Arnold,	"
American R. R. Co. of Porto Rico,	New York, N. Y.,	Auguste Duval,	"
West India Oil Company,	Bayonne, N. J.	J. A. Fricker,	"

NAME.	LOCATION.	AGENT.	ADDRESS
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Company, Limited,	London, England,	Villar & Co.,	San Juan.
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Co.,	Jersey City, N. J.,	L. Toro,	"
The Gustavo Preston Company,	Portland, Maine,	W. D. Sheldon,	Naguabo,
Central Los Caños.	New York, N. Y.	Hermann J. F. Pohlmann.	Arecibo,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company,	Liverpool, England,	Gandia & Stubbe,	San Juan,
Mayagüez Electric Company,	Jersey City, N. J.,	Pascual Cobos,	Mayagüez.
British America Assurance Co.,	Toronto, Canada,	J. T. Silva Banking & Com'l Co.,	San Juan.
The Porto Rico Telephone Company.,	Jersey City. N. J.	Conrado Palau,	"
The Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A.	New York, N. Y.,	Jas. Heartt VanBuren,	"
The Union Central Life Insurance Company,	Cincinnati, O.,	José C. Barbosa,	"
The Puerto Rico Sugar Factory, Limited,	London, England,	John F. Finlay,	"
International Lloyd Joint Stock Insurance Company,	Berlin, Germany,	Ysidro A. Sanchez,	"
The Candelaria Fruit Company,	York, Maine,	N. A. Walcott,	"
The Mutual Plantation Company,	Pierre, S. Dakota,	N. A. Walcott,	"
The Bayamón Fruit Company,	Little Valley, N. Y.,	Samuel P. Bates,	"
The Puerto Rico Planters' Co.,	Kittery, Maine,	John H. Hanaford.	"
American Surety Company of New York,	New York, N. Y.,	Conrado Palau,	"
Compañia Anónima de la Luz Eléctrica de Ponce,	Ponce, P. R.,	E. Salazar,	Ponce.
Waldrop Photographic Company,	Chattanooga, Tenn.,	Frank L. Silva,	San Juan.
Espinosa Fruit Company,	Boston, Mass.,	John H. Hanaford,	"
Cayey-Caguas Tobacco Company,	Newburg, N. Y..	Harrison Johnson,	Caguas.
Vandegrift Construction Company,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	John M. Belknap,	San Juan.
The Industrial Company of P. R.,	Jersey, City, N. J.	Luis Toro,	"
Ponce & Guayama R. R. Co.,	East Orange, N. J.,	W. J. Lowrie,	Central Aguirre.
Vega Baja Fruit & Land Company,	Buffalo, N. Y.	Alfred Solomon,	San Juan.
Mona Island Phosphate Company Limited,	New Orleans, La.,	W. D. Noble,	"
The Vista Hermosa Company,	Boston, Mass.,	Alfred Wm. Bowser,	Aguas Buenas.
The Southern Cross Fruit Company,	Johnstown, N. Y.,	John A. Wilson,	San Juan.
Central San Cristobal,	New York, N. Y.,	Philip G. Mumford,	Naguabo.
Singer Sewing Machine Company,	Elizabeth, N. J.	Oscar David Hoffman,	San Juan.
The Christian Womans Board of Missions,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	Maria Reynolds Ford,	Bayamón.
Sucrerie Central "Coloso,"	Paris, France,	M. J. Osvaldo Abril,	Aguadilla.
Compagnie de Sucreries de Porto Rico,	Paris, France,	Henri Hanoury,	Ponce.
West Indies Commercial Co.,	New York, N. Y.,	Fernando Pla,	Caguas.
The Fajardo Sugar Company,	New York, N. Y.,	Jorge Bird y Arias,	Fajardo.
Porto Rico Engineering Company,	New York, N. Y.,	José Toro Rios,	Humacao.
The Humacao Sugar Company,	New York, N. Y.,	José Toro Rios,	Humacao.
The Fajardo Development Company,	Greenwich, Conn.,	Jorge Bird y Arias,	Fajardo.
Federal Insurance Company,	Jersey City, N. J.,	Sosthénes Behn,	San Juan.
Franco American Hat Company,	Camden. N. J.,	August Wagner,	Aguadilla.
The Corozal Mining Company,	Jersey City, N. J.,	Henry F. Hord,	San Juan.
Porto Rico Orange & Cotton Co.,	Dunkirk, N. Y.,	Rollins B. Murphy,	Bayamón.

NAME.	LOCATION.	AGENT.	ADDRESS.
Porto Rico Canning Company,	New York, N. Y.	Raleigh F. Haydon,	Mayagüez.
Herkimer-Porto Rico Fruit and Land Company,	Herkimer, N. Y.,	Charles P. Avery,	Bayamón.
Paul Taylor Brown Company,	New York, N. Y.,	John A. Wilson,	San Juan.
Esperanza Central Sugar Company,	New York, N. Y.,	José Toro Rios,	Humacao.
Central Aguirre Company,	Portland, Maine,	W. J. Lowrie,	Central Aguirre.
The Western Assurance Company,	Toronto, Canada,	Sanders Philippi & Co,	Aguadilla.
The Las Palmas Hotel Company,	New York, N. Y.	John A. Beaver,	San Juan.
Porto Rico Light & Power Company,	Portlann, Maine,	Clare F. Beames,	San Juan.
The Bayamón Fruit & Land Company,	Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.,	Samuel P. Bates,	Santurce.

LIST OF DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO

The Walker Cotton and Industrial Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
The Puerto Rico Publishing Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
The Bonnie Fruit Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
The Pioneer Fruit Company of Porto Rico,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
La Carmelita Company,	Ponce, Porto Rico.
The American Grocery and Ship Supply Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
The Helmadel Gold Mining Company of Porto Rico,	San Juan, Porto Rico. (15 Tetuan St.)
Walcott Fruit and Land Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico. (13 Tetuan St.)
Arecibo Fruit Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico. (13 Tetuan St.)
Porto Rico Salt Company,	Mayagüez, Porto Rico.
Norton Brothers Company,	Bayamón, Porto Rico.
Ponce Agricultural and Industrial Company, or Compañía Agrícola-Industrial de Ponce,	Ponce, Porto Rico.
The Diamond Cigar Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
The Santurce Industrial Company, or Compañía Industrial de Santurce,	Santurce, Porto Rico.
Porto Rico Abstract, Title, Guarantee and Trust Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico. (1 Tetuan St.)
Porto Rico News Publishing Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
Mayagüez Light and Power Company,	Mayagüez, Porto Rico.
The Providencia Central Company,	Arroyo, Porto Rico.
The Enriqueta Land Company,	Arroyo, Porto Rico.
Central Cambalache,	Arecibo, Porto Rico. (10 Calle del Puente.)
The Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico,	Mayagüez, Porto Rico.
The Solitaria Land Company,	Humacao, Porto Rico.
The Juncos Central Company,	Humacao, Porto Rico.
The Progreso Sugar Factory,	San Juan, Porto Rico. (2 San Justo St.)
The San Juan Hippodrome Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
La Fortuna Fruit Company,	San Juan, Porto Rico.
Ponce Commission Company,	Ponce, Porto Rico.

INSULAR LIBRARY OF PORTO RICO.

The Insular Library of Porto Rico was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1903, for the purpose of furnishing a depository for public documents, archives and records of the Legislative Assembly and departments of the Insular Government, where they could be consulted by members of the Assembly and heads of the departments. It was formerly the Free Library of San Juan and is situated pleasantly in three large well-lighted rooms in the building known as "La Diputación Provincial" in the heart of San Juan, and is very accessible to those desiring to avail themselves of its conveniences.

It is patronized mostly by Porto Ricans, attracted by a good assortment of modern Spanish literature and by the many Spanish magazines and periodicals to which the Library subscribes. The reading tables in the Library are always well filled, but more especially in the evening. The number of visitors during the week is estimated at nine hundred. The more serious class of reading is represented by many books of biography, history and travel, a legacy of the old Spanish libraries existing in San Juan before the American occupation.

The Library has an appropriation of three thousand four hundred dollars for the payment of the salaries of a Librarian, Assistant Librarian, and for books, periodicals, etc.

The Board of Trustees under whose direction the Library is conducted, is as follows, the first three being Trustees ex officio:

R. P. Falkner,	**Commissioner of Education.**	**President.**
Laurence H. Grahame,	**Commissioner of Interior.**	**Vice-President.**
R. H. Post,	**Secretary of Porto Rico.**	
J. Gomez Brioso,	**T. Larrinaga,**	**Charles Hartzell,**
Charles O. Lord,	**Secretary and Treasurer.**	
L. Weisberg,	**Librarian.**	

CHURCHES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PORTO RICO.

Bishop	Rt. Reverend James H. Blenk, S. M., D. D.
Vicar General	Reverend Baldomero Hernández, D. D.
Chancellor	Reverend Pedro Ma. Berrios.
Secretary	Reverend Santiago Colon.
Ecclesiastical Notary	Reverend Andrés Echevarría.

CATHEDRAL.

Archdeacon	Reverend Baldomero Hernández, D. D.
Canonigo Lectoral	Reverend Manuel Diaz Caneja, D. D.
Prebendado Racionero	Reverend Antonio Alvarez Plá.
Prebendado Medio Racionero	Reverend Santiago Colon Bonfiglio.
Master of Ceremonies	Reverend José Jesús Nin.

In San Juan, besides the Cathedral, there are the parishes of Santa María de los Remedios and Saint Francis of Asisi, Carmelite Nuns' Church, Saint Ann's Church, Saint Francis' Church, Purisima Concepción Church, Christ Chapel, Episcopal Palace Chapel, Seminary Chapel, St. Ildefonso College Chapel, Sacred Heart College Chapel, Catholic Kindergarten Chapel, Municipal Asylum or City Hospital Chapel, Sisters of the Poor or Aged Asylum Chapel, and Perpetual Adoration Chapel of our Lady of the Wayside and St. Michael.

There are twelve Forane Vicarages on the Island, to wit: The General Vicarage, which includes the following parishes: Santa Maria de los Remedios, St. Francis de Asisi, Bayamón, Carolina, Corozal, Cataño, Palo Seco, Dorado, Guaynabo, Loiza, Naranjito, Puerta de Tierra, Rio Piedras, Rio Grande, Santurce, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Trujillo Bajo, Vega Alta, Vega Baja; total, 21.

The Vicarage of Aguada includes the following six parishes: Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, Rincón and San Sebastián.

The Vicarage of Aguadilla, one parish: Aguadilla.

The Vicarage of Arecibo, twelve parishes: Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Las Floridas, La Esperanza, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas and Utuado.

The Vicarage of Caguas has seven parishes: Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Cidra, Comerío, Gurabo, San Lorenzo de Hato Grande and Juncos.

The Vicarage of Coamo, six parishes: Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Coamo, Cayey and Santa Isabel.

The Vicarage of Humacao, seven parishes: Ceiba, Fajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Naguabo, Piedras and Yabucoa.

The Vicarage of Guayama, five parishes: Arroyo, Guayama, Maunabo, Patillas and Salinas.

The Vicarage of Mayagüez, six parishes: Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Aldea Saenz, Las Marías, Mayagüez and Playa de Mayagüez.

The Vicarage of Ponce, seven parishes: Adjuntas, Guayanilla, Juana Díaz, Peñuelas, Ponce, Playa de Ponce and Villalba Arriba.

The Vicarage of San German, eight parishes: Guánica, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Rosario, Sabana Grande, San German and Yauco.

The Vicarage of Vieques, two parishes: Culebra and Vieques.

Total number of parishes, 88.

There are 23 priests in San Juan and 120 in the Island.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

Lazarist Fathers	Dedicated to parochial and missionary work.
Augustinian Fathers	Dedicated to parochial work.
Redemptorist Fathers	Dedicated to parochial work.
Dominican Fathers	Dedicated to parochial work.
Capuchin Fathers	Dedicated to parochial and missionary work.
Christian Brothers	Dedicated to education.

Madams of the Sacred Heart..	20 members, dedicated to teaching.
Carmelite Nuns	Prayer and seclusion.
Daughters of Charity	80 members, dedicated to teaching and nursing in hospitals and asylums.
American Sisters of Charity	In charge of a school recently opened in Mayagüez. This school has 700 children, and 1000 are expected as soon as sufficient accommodations are provided.
Servants of Mary	44 members, dedicated to nursing in private homes.
Sisters of the Poor	In charge of two asylums for the aged. Total number of members, 25.
Mission Helpers of the Sacred Heart	Dedicated to work among the poor.

CHARITY ASYLUMS.

Purísima Concepción	For poor women—San Juan.
Kindergarten	For teaching Catholic children—San Juan.
Girls' Orphan Asylum	Rio Piedras.
Concepción Hospital	For the poor—San German.
St. Michael's School	For improved instruction of Deaf Mutes—San Juan.
St. Gabriel's School	For improved instruction of Deaf Mutes—Aguadilla.

These last six establishments are under the direct patronage of the Prelate.

The Sisters of Charity, under the protection of the Bishop, conduct the following schools: two in San Juan, two in Ponce, three in Mayagüez, and one in each of the following cities: Yauco, Bayamón, Santurce, Coamo and Arecibo.

The Christian Brothers of the New York Province have taken charge, in the city of San Juan, of St. Paul's College, which is already in a flourishing condition and promises to confer great benefits on the Island.

During the past year there has been unusual activity in parochial and missionary work. The Right Rev. Bishop administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 90,000 children and adults.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Previous to the American occupation the only Protestant work in Porto Rico was an Episcopal church in Ponce which had been established for about twenty years. Since then mission work on the Island has been undertaken by many denominations.

The Adventists began work in Mayagüez in 1903, in charge of the Rev. B. C. Connely.

The Baptists began work in 1899, and have now churches and mission stations in 25 towns and villages, and have built nine churches. The work in San Juan is in charge of Rev. H. W. Vodra, assisted by Miss Ida Hayes and six native pastors. Rev. A. B. Rudd is the pastor in Ponce, Rev. E. L. Humphrey in Cayey and Rev. L. E. Troyer in Coamo.

The Christian Alliance has a mission in Manatí.

The Christian Church has a mission in Ponce, and one in Salinas.

The Church of Christ has a mission in Bayamón, and also maintains an orphan asylum there.

The Church of Jesus has a mission and orphan asylum at Quebrada Limón.

The Congregational Church has an organization at Fajardo, in charge of the Rev. John Edwards, and maintains a mission School in Santurce, in charge of Miss Isabel French.

The Lutherans have a mission at San Juan, and a church in Cataño.

The Methodist Church began work in 1899, and now has about eighty congregations. Thirteen missionaries have charge of the work, with eighteen native preachers. Church buildings have been erected at Guayama, Arecibo and Vieques. English services are held in San Juan and Ponce. Rev. B. S. Haywood is superintendent of the Methodist work of the Island.

The Presbyterian Church began work very soon after the American occupation, and was one of the first to erect church buildings. The church has now sixty-six stations. Day schools are kept in San Juan, Aguadilla, Lares, Añasco and Mayagüez. A training school for the Porto Rican ministry will soon be opened.

The Presbyterian church has a most important medical work. At San Juan they have the best equipped hospital on the Island, where hundreds of patients are treated each month. There is also a medical missionary on the west end of the Island, who visits the towns of Aguadilla, Mayagüez, Isabela, Añasco, San German and Cabo Rojo.

The Episcopal Church has increased its work greatly since the American occupation. There are now congregations in San Juan, where a beautiful church has been erected, at Puerta de Tierra, Ponce, Mayagüez and Vieques. Services in English and Spanish are held in these places. Day schools are maintained by the church in San Juan, Ponce and La Carmelita. A deaconness, Miss Pauline Weidensee, assists the pastor in the San Juan and Puerta de Tierra work. Rev. Walter Mitchell is rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, at San Juan. The rector at Ponce is Rev. J. H. Watson. Right Rev. J. H. Van Buren is Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico.

The United Brethren in Christ have missions in Ponce and Juana Diaz.

Rev. J. W. Lamb is the representative of the American Bible Society, in San Juan.

HOSPITALS.

In most of the towns of the Island there are hospitals supported by the municipalities, but in most instances they are thoroughly inadequate for the purpose, and with few exceptions are poorly equipped and over-taxed.

The private institutions of the Island are the Women's and Children's Hospital at San Juan, the Presbyterian Hospital in Santurce, the small hospital of La Concepción in San Juan and the Tricoche Hospital in Ponce.

Besides these hospitals there are the Naval, Military and Marine Hospitals at San Juan, managed by the United States government.

HOLIDAYS IN PORTO RICO.

New Year's Day,	January 1st.
Washington's Birthday,	February 22nd.
Emancipation Day,	March 22nd.
Good Friday,	As fixed.
Memorial Day,	May 30th.
Independence Day,	July 4th.
Landing Day,	July 25th.
Labor Day,	First Monday in September.
Election Day,	November, as fixed.
Thanksgiving Day,	November, as fixed.
Christmas Day,	December 25th.

POSTS AND BARRACKS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN PORTO RICO, AND ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Colonel Hobart K. Bailey, Commanding District of Porto Rico, Casa Blanca, San Juan.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Captain Frank C. Wood, Adjutant General, Casa Blanca.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. F. Lippitt, Surgeon, Casa Blanca.

Captain Jose Lugo-Viña, Ass't. Surgeon, Henry Barracks.

Captain Bailey K. Ashford, Ass't. Surgeon (On Detached Service).

Contract Surgeon Luis G. de Quevedo, Military Hospital, San Juan.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Colonel Hobart K. Bailey, Commanding.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Frank C. Wood, Captain and Regimental Quartermaster, Porto Rico Prov. Regt. of Infantry, Ballajá Barracks.

COMPANIES A, B, C, D AND E, SAN JUAN.

Major R. F. Ames, Commanding 1st Battalion, San Geronimo.

1st Lieut. F. F. Harding, Adjutant, Ballajá Barracks.

Captain John M. Field, Ballajá Barracks.

Captain E. J. Griffith, Ballajá Barracks.

Captain F. L. Graham, San Cristobal.

Captain Ralph E. Gambell, El Morro.

Captain S. M. Decker, Ballajá Barracks.

1st Lieut. Laurence Angel, (On D. S. with Panama Canal Commission).

1st Lieut. W. H. Armstrong, Ballajá Barracks.
1st Lieut. A. I. Miller, San Cristobal.
1st Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Ballajá Barracks.
1st Lieut. Henry C. Rexach, Ballajá Barracks.
2nd Lieut. Eduardo Iriarte, El Morro.
2nd Lieut. Eugenio C. de Hostos, Ballajá Barracks.
2nd Lieut. Luis S. Emmanuelli, Ballajá Barracks.

COMPANIES F, G AND H, HENRY BARRACKS, CAYEY.

Major T. W. Griffith, Commanding 2nd Battalion and Post Henry Barracks.
1st Lieut. Frank Stephenson, Adjutant, Henry Barracks.
Captain Orval P. Townshend, Henry Barracks.
Captain Emil J. Huebscher, Henry Barracks.
Captain Miles K. Taulbee, Henry Barracks.
1st Lieut. R. H. Poillon, Jr., Henry Barracks.
1st Lieut. W. S. Woodruff, Henry Barracks.
1st Lieut. S. S. Bryant, Henry Barracks.
2nd Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, Henry Barracks.
2nd Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, Henry Barracks.
2nd Lieut. Pascual Lopez, Henry Barracks.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U. S. Navy, Commandant.
Commander J. A. Bell, Captain of the Yard.
P. A. Paymaster Fred B. Colby, U. S. Navy.
Civil Engineer James V. Rockwell, U. S. Navy.
Chief Boatswain August Rettig, U. S. Navy.
Acting Boatswain W. J. Wortman, U. S. Navy.
Pay Clerk George T. Southgate, U. S. Navy.

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Surgeon George Pickrell, U. S. Navy, In Command.
P. A. Surgeon E. M. Blackwell, U. S. Navy.
Asst. Surgeon Charles S. Butler, U. S. Navy.

U. S. MARINE BARRACKS.

Lieut. Col. Harry K. White, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

Captain S. A. Merriam, U. S. M. C.

2nd. Lieut. Charles R. Sanderson, U. S. M. C., Post Quartermaster.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.

A. K. Jones, Electrician 1st. Class, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

PORTO RICAN LIGHT HOUSE SERVICE,

Under direction of Albert Norton Wood, U. S. N., Light House Inspector.

Edward T. O'Melia, Chief Clerk, San Juan, P. R.

LIGHT HOUSES IN AND AROUND PORTO RICO.

Location.	Height.	Visibility.	Character.	Intervals.	Structure.
Port San Juan	171	18	F. W. & W. Fl.	1′	G.
Cataño Range	12 & 55½		F. W.		Bl. & W.
Anegada Shoal Range	11 & 28		F. R.		Bl. & R.
Cape San Juan	260	18	F. W. & W. Fl.	3′	B. & W.
Culebrita Island	305	12¾	F. W.		G. & R.
Point Mulas (V. I.)	68	7½	F. R.		L. B. & W.
Port Ferro (V. I.)	68	13½	Flg. W.	0′ 5″	W. & G.
Point Tuna	110	18	2 W. Fls.	2′	D. G. & W.
Point Figuras	47	12	F. W.		D. G. & W.
Jobos Harbor	33		F. W.		W. & Bl.
Muertos Island	297	18	F. W. & W. Fl.	3′	G. & W.
Cardona Island	46	7½	F. R.		B. & W.
Ponce Harbor Range	15 & 44		F. R.		Bl. & R.
Guanica	117	8	F. W.		R. G. & W.
Cape Rojo	121	18	F. W. & W. Fl.	1′	D. G. & W.
Mona Island	231	20	F. W. & W. Fl.	2′	G. & B.
Mayaguez Harbor Range	9 & 50½		F. R.		Bl. R. & W.
Point Jiguero	69	8	F. W.		G. & R.
Point Borinquen	65	12	Flg. R. & W.	0′ 30″	R. & W.
Arecibo	120	17	F. W.		W.

NOTE:—The visibility is calculated for an elevation of fifteen feet above sea level, and is given in nautical miles.

B. signifies blue, Bl. black, D. dark G. gray, L. light, R. red.

The height is in feet above sea level.

U. S. CUSTOMS SERVICE IN PORTO RICO.

JAMES H. CAUSTEN, Collector of Customs for the District of Porto Rico, Headquarters at San Juan.

PORT OF SAN JUAN.

Donald E. Richardson,.....Special Deputy Collector.
Salvador Brau,.....Deputy Collector.

SUB-PORT OF PONCE.

Sandalio Valldejuli,.....Deputy Collector in charge.

SUB-PORT OF MAYAGÜEZ.

Felipe Cuebas,.....Deputy Collector in charge.

SUB-PORT OF ARECIBO.

Alejandro Salicrup,.....Deputy Collector in charge.

SUB-PORT OF ARROYO.

Pedro San Clemente,.....Deputy Collector in charge.

SUB-PORT OF AGUADILLA.

Pedro Reichard,.....Deputy Collector in charge,

SUB-PORT OF HUMACAO.

Juan Serrano,.....Deputy Collector.

SUB-PORT OF FAJARDO.

Alfred L. Acin,.....Deputy Collector in charge.
Eugenio Lopez,.....Inspector in charge of Vieques.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

F. M. HAMILTON, Inspector in Charge.

There are seventy nine post-offices in operation in Porto Rico. The service is conducted on lines identical with the service in the United States and is controlled exclusively by the Post-Office Department in Washington D. C.

Of the seventy-nine postmasters in Porto Rico four are Americans and seventy-five are native Porto Ricans. Each postmaster has an assistant who is a duly sworn official and legally authorized to transact the business in the absence of the postmaster. Of the assistant postmasters only one is an American.

In addition to the above there are 39 post-office clerks, 10 letter carriers, 5 railway postal clerks, 31 star route contractors, 11 mail messengers, and 3 postal clerks employed by the U. S. Post-Office Department on steamers in distributing mail for Porto Rico, making a total of 177 paid employés in the postal service of Porto Rico, exclusive of the Inspection Department.

Of the 177 paid employés in the postal service of the Island, 18 are Americans and 159 are Porto Ricans. The total amount paid said employés during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1905, was $114,419.14, of which amount $27,150.00 was paid to Americans and $86,269.14 was paid to Porto Ricans.

In addition to the above $9,186.47 was paid for the transportation of the mails on railroads to and from different points on the Island, and $44,200.00 was paid by the U. S. Post-Office Department to steamship companies for the transportation of mails to and from Porto Rico.

The total cost of maintaining the Postal Service in Porto Rico during the fiscal year was $167,805.61. The total gross receipts from all sources of revenue during the year were $116,040.16, leaving a deficit for the year of $51,765.45, which amount was paid by the Post-Office Department of the United States.

Of the 79 post-offices on the Island 50 are Money Order offices, and there has been a marked increase in this branch of the service. During the year there were issued at the various offices 94,133 money orders amounting to $1,642,103.29. During the same period there were 64,733 money orders paid by the Island postmasters amounting to $1,180,085.32.

It is gratifying to note that every office in Porto Rico with one exception showed an increase in business over the previous year, and said increase has been a steady, healthy growth.

In the United States the post-office receipts are regarded as a good barometer as to business conditions, and there is no reason why the same conditions do not apply in Porto Rico. Hence, it is a fair presumption that business conditions are gradually improving.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

P. Boissonneau, Jr., Chief Clerk R. M. S.

The details of the mail transportation service in Porto Rico are under the direct supervision of the office of the Chief Clerk of Railway Mail Service at San Juan, P. R. This office is charged with the supervision of the distribution and transportation of the mails, mail contracts, inspection of mail routes, and all other features of the service coming under the direction of the Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The following is a summary of mail service in operation in Porto Rico at the present time:

SERVICE	ROUTES	LENGTH	ANNUAL TRAVEL	ANNUAL PAY
		MILES	MILES	
Star	31	542.18	384,948.92	$ 29,184.50
Steamboat	4	2814.00	109,746.00	44,200.00
Railroad	4	149.97	173,101.55	9,186.47
Mail Messenger	11	7.47	14,244.68	1,204.00
Special Office	1	5.60	4,088.00	
Total	51	3,519.22	686,129.15	$ 83,774.97

In the contracts which were made for the carrying of the mail on all star routes in Porto Rico from July 1st, 1904, to June 30th, 1908, it has been made obligatory upon contractors to collect mail from boxes or cranes erected along the routes by the residents of the rural districts, as well as to perform a delivery service. Under the rules governing this Star Route Delivery Service, any person living on or near a star route and not within the corporate limits of any town or within 80 rods of any post-office, who desires his mail deposited at a given point on the line of the route by the carrier, may provide and erect a suitable box or crane on the roadside for that purpose. The inauguration of this box-delivery service in Porto Rico has proved to be of great benefit to the people residing along the lines of these star routes, and it is expected that within a short time all residents of the interior of the Island who are entitled to this service will have availed themselves of the facilities which it extends. All information regarding this service and the requisites to be fulfilled in order to be entitled to the benefit of same can be secured from any Postmaster.

The post-offices in Porto Rico, with but very few exceptions, receive daily mails, and a great number of the post-offices exchange mails twice daily.

The schedules in operation on all routes are arranged so as to permit close connections at all points, and the com-

bination of all schedules forms a chain of direct connections around the entire Island and over the military roads from San Juan to Ponce and Arecibo to Ponce.

One of the interesting features of the star route service in Porto Rico is the route between Camuy and Aguadilla, a distance of 26.10 miles, over which the mails are carried in automobiles at a high rate of speed. This automobile star route, has been one of the first to be inaugurated in the Postal Service of the United States, and the same has been in successful operation since July 11th, 1904.

Fully equipped railway post-office cars are attached to the through railroad trains running between San Juan and Camuy and between Ponce and Aguadilla, and four railway postal clerks and one substitute railway postal clerk are employed for the distribution of the mails on these trains. Besides the dispatches of mails which are made on the through trains operated between the points named above, express or closed pouch dispatches are also made between the larger post-offices situated on the railroad lines by all other passenger trains in operation.

Mails are dispatched and received at San Juan, Porto Rico, to and from New York, regularly once a week, and under the terms of their contracts with the Post-Office Department the two steamship companies operating between the United States and Porto Rico are also obliged to carry mails on all other steamers operated by them by which advantageous dispatches can be made.

The four steamers which run under regular schedule between New York and San Juan are equipped with apartments for the handling and distribution of the mails. Three expert Railway Postal Clerks are employed by the Post-Office Department to distribute the mails on these steamers. These Postal Clerks perform a complete distribution of the Island mail, and they also make a minute separation of the city mail for San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. In view of the distribution performed on the steamers the delivery of

the city mails is greatly expedited, and advance dispatches of the Island mails are made by the San Juan post-office immediately after the arrivals of the regular mail steamers from New York, and mails for Ponce and other important points arrive at destination within fifteen hours after the arrivals of the steamers at San Juan.

The Post-Office Department in its endeavors to extend every possible postal facility in the Island of Porto Rico has been very liberal in the class and frequency of service which it has authorized, and it is gratifying to note the steady increase in the use of the service by the people, and the progress of efficiency displayed by all employés in the different branches of the service.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

* Adjuntas
* Aibonito
* Arroyo
Añasco
* Aguadilla
* Arecibo
Aguada
Aguas Buenas
* Bayamón
Barceloneta
Barros
Barranquitas
Ceiba
Cabo Rojo
* Carolina
* Caguas
* Cayey
Central Aguirre
* Coamo
Camuy
Ciales
* Comerio
Canovanas
Corozal
Culebra
Cataño
Cidra
Dorado
* Fajardo
Florida
* Guayama
Guánica
* Guayanilla
* Gurabo
* Humacao
Hatillo
Isabela
* Juana Diaz
Juncos
* Jayuya
* Lares
Lajas
Las Marias
Luquillo
Loiza
Las Piedras
* Mayagüez
* Manatí
Morovis
Maunabo
Maricao
Moca
Mameyes
Naguabo
Naranjito
* Ponce
Peñuelas
Patillas
Punta Santiago
* Quebradillas
* Rio Piedras
* Rio Grande
Rincón
* San Juan
San Sebastián
* San Germán
* Salinas
San Lorenzo
* Santa Isabel
* Sabana Grande
Toa Alta
Toa Baja
Trujillo Alto
* Utuado
* Vieques
Vega Alta
* Vega Baja
* Yabucoa
* Yauco

* Money Order Offices.

THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

The United States Weather Bureau was established in 1898, as a part of a more extensive West Indian service, inaugurated for the purpose of protecting marine interests in these waters by securing and dessiminating information as to the formation and movements of storms. About fifteen stations were established, at considerable expense, but the results seem to have justified the expenditure, and Congress continues to provide for the maintenance of the service. These stations are in charge of trained observers, and during the hurricane season—from July to October, inclusive—observations are made at least twice each day and one of these, usually the morning observation, is cabled to the central office at Washington and from the combined reports of all these stations the forecaster is able to determine if dangerous conditions threaten any part of the region covered by the reports, and to issue warnings accordingly. The benefits of this service are not confined to the marine interests of the United States and her citizens, but are extended equally to the interests of all nations.

For the rapid and thorough distribution of these warnings in Porto Rico, a very effective local system is maintained, rendered doubly efficient by the co-operation of the Bureau of Insular Telegraph and the Insular Police force. The central station for the Island is at San Juan, and from this all messages are distributed.

In addition to the work just outlined, the bureau maintains a "Climate and Crop" service for the Island of Porto Rico, similar in its aims and operations to that carried on in each of the states of the Union. For this work there

are about thirty-five voluntary observation stations, each equipped with standard instruments, at which observations are made daily and reported to the central station at San Juan. These voluntary observers, together with other crop correspondents, make weekly reports on the crops and agricultural interests in general. These reports furnish the material for the weekly crop bulletin published in both English and Spanish by the bureau, and gratuitously distributed.

The climate of Porto Rico is varied. The lowest temperature for the day usually occurs between five and six A. M., rapidly increasing up to 10 A. M. and remains nearly stationary until 1 or 2 P. M., after which it gradually falls until 5 A. M. The mean daily range is quite constant through the year, but varies at different places on the Island. In San Juan the record shows a mean daily range for the year of 11° and a difference of less than 2° in the means for the various months. The records for the mountain stations show a daily range of from 13° to 15°. Considering the yearly changes in temperature, it is found that January has the lowest mean, while February and March are but little higher, and all three have about the same minimum temperature, From March to August there is a gradual increase in the mean temperature and after this month a gradual decrease. The month of August has the highest mean temperature, but the highest temperature for the year usually occurs in May. The highest temperature recorded since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in San Juan was 94° in May, 1903, and the lowest 65° in March of the same year.

The topography of Porto Rico, and the prevailing trade winds are such as to give the Island a wet and a dry side, as may be seen by contrasting the semi-arid vegetation of the south with the luxuriant vegetation of the north side. The average annual rain-fall on the south side is less than 50 inches, while that for the north side is 75 inches or more, and a fall of 100 inches is not uncommon at mountain

stations. There are really no wet and dry seasons, as generally understood. The rains fall in quick showers, and are more frequent than heavy. The so-called rainy season begins about the middle of April and extends to December. The monthly averages gradually increase up to November, which has the greatest average, while February and March have the lowest averages.

THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief U. S. Weather Bureau..... Washington, D. C.
Edwin C. Thompson, Section Director..... San Juan, P. R.
Milton A. Robinson, Asst. Observer..... San Juan, P. R.
Central Office, No. 5 Allen St., San Juan, P. R.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The immigration laws of the United States have full force and effect in Porto Rico, and are administered by the Commissioner of Immigration, a United States official appointed by the President, and subject to the Commissioner General of Immigration, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

There are eight ports of arrival in Porto Rico at which immigrants are permitted to land, San Juan, Ponce, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo, Fajardo, Humacao and Mayagüez. The port of San Juan is under the direct inspection of the Hon. Graham L. Rice, Commissioner of Immigration for Porto Rico, and that of Ponce under the inspection of Mr. M. B. Hatch, Inspector in charge. At the other ports the deputy Collectors of Customs serve as immigrant inspectors.

There were landed in Porto Rico from foreign ports in 1905, from the period beginning January 1st to June 30th, approximately 1200 passengers, a very large portion of whom were aliens, principally from European ports.

The deportations from the several ports during the period were comparatively few and several aliens were denied a right of landing for various causes arising under the immigration laws.

During the term mentioned there were several deportations made in consequence of violation of the alien contract labor laws. The steamship companies operating lines in Porto Rico have, however, exercised much care in the class of passengers for Porto Rico and violations on their part have been slight.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Since the extension of the Civil Service Laws and Rules over all classified positions in Porto Rico in March, 1902, there has been a marked increase in the interest displayed regarding Civil Service matters in general, and a steady growth in the number of applicants for examination for positions in the various branches of the classified service, indicating unmistakably the absolute success of the competitive system under local conditions.

Residents of Porto Rico are given equal opportunity with residents of the United States for examination and appointment to positions in the Federal Service both in Porto Rico and in the United States. All citizens of the United States and Porto Rico possessing the necessary qualifications and who comply with the requirements, as provided by Civil Service Rules, are eligible to examination. All examinations are competitive, and competitors are rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles are certified strictly in accordance with the Civil Service Laws and Rules.

All examinations which are held in the United States are also announced and held in Porto Rico. Examinations for the various positions in the Departmental Service are held regularly in the spring and in the fall of each year at San Juan and at Ponce, as announced in the schedule contained in the Manual of examinations which is published twice yearly by the United States Civil Service Commission, on January 1st and July 1st. This Manual of Examinations contains full information regarding the general scope and

nature of all examinations, and it also gives general information regarding all matters pertaining to the Classified Civil Service. Copies of this Manual of Examinations can be obtained at any time upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners at San Juan.

Examinations are also held at San Juan and Ponce for positions in the Post-Office Service of those cities and for positions in the Customs Service of Porto Rico. These examinations are held at least once a year, or as frequently as may be necessary to establish registers of eligibles, and, as a rule, the examinations are given in both the English and the Spanish languages.

Under the law of apportionment, Porto Rico is entitled to 95 appointments in the Departmental Service at Washington, D. C. About 25 legal residents of Porto Rico have been appointed to apportioned positions in the District of Columbia, and it is estimated that the number ot Porto Ricans occupying such positions will increase rapidly under the law of apportionment as soon as the Commissioner's registers for filling apportioned positions receive a sufficient number of eligibles from Porto Rico to enable the Commission to issue certificates containing only the names of residents of the Island.

PAUL BOISSONNEAU JR., *Secretary,*
Board of Civil Service Examiners,
San Juan, P. R.

REGISTER OF CONSULS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

Representative.	Title.	Address.
Austria-Hungry.		
Joannes D. Stubbe	Consul	San Juan.
Belgium.		
C. Renoz	Consul General for Cuba and Porto Rico	Habana, Cuba.
J. E. Saldaña	Consul	San Juan.
J. Lecot,	Consul	Ponce.
L. Bravo	Consul	Mayaguez.
Brazil.		
Waldemar E. Lee	Vice Consul	San Juan.
Chile.		
Manuel Fernandez Nater	Consul	San Juan.
Colombia.		
Wenceslao Borda	Consul	San Juan.
Cuba.		
Salvador Ros y Pochet	Consul	San Juan.
Dr. Fernando Alemán y Vallée	Consul	Arecibo.
Alberto Bravo y Gonzalez	Consul	Mayaguez.
Denmark.		
Carlos Armstrong	Consul	Ponce.
T. G. I. Waymouth	Vice Consul	San Juan.
Albert Bravo	" "	Mayagüez.
Antonio Roig	" "	Humacao.
Victor Duteil	" "	Vieques.
Dominican Republic.		
J. Eugenio Medina	Consul General	San Juan.
Dr. Salvador Carbonell	Vice Consul	Ponce.
Simón Rovira	" "	Aguadilla.
Enrique A. Russet	" "	Mayagüez.
José Janer	" "	Humacao.
Angel Sanz y Ambrós	" "	Arecibo.
Juan N. Julbe Ponpart	" "	Vieques.
France.		
Marqués de Moy	Consul	San Juan.
D. Felici	Consular Agent	Ponce.
Rafael Janer y Soler	" "	Arecibo.
Toussaint Palmieri	" "	Adjuntas.
Vincent Antonetti	" "	Arroyo-Guayama.
Joseph Rojas Cortés	" "	Barros.
Angel Figueroa Velez	" "	Utuado.

GERMANY.

Carl H. Lundt	Consul	San Juan.
Georg Sanders	Vice Consul	Aguadilla.
Hobert Koberg	" "	Mayagüez.
H. C. Fritze	" "	Ponce.

GREAT BRITAIN.

William Brown Churchward	Consul	San Juan.
Thomas G. I. Waymouth	Vice Consul	San Juan.
Daniel W. Kearney	" "	Aguadilla.
John C. McCormick	" "	Arroyo.
Adolf Steffens	" "	Mayagüez.
Fernando M. Toro	" "	Ponce.
Antonio Roig	" "	Humacao.

GUATEMALA.

Manuel M. Sama	Honorary Consul	San Juan.

HAITI.

José Blanch	Vice Consul	Mayagüez.
Charles Vere	Consular Agent	San Juan.

ITALY.

Alessandro Bozzo	Consul	San Juan.
Signor Brigaro	Consular Agent	Ponce.
Alfredo Saliva	" "	Mayageüz.

MEXICO.

M. Paniagua y Oller	Vice Consul	San Juan.
José Miguel Morales Alvarado	" "	Ponce.
Federico Gatell	" "	Mayagüez.

NETHERLANDS.

Albert E. Lee	Consul	San Juan.
Otto E. A. F. Wantzelius	Vice Consul	Ponce.
Luis Bravo	" "	Mayagüez.

NICARAGUA.

Ramon Mendez Capote	Consul ad interim	San Juan.
Francisco Cancio y Vendrell	Vice Consul ad interim	Ponce.

PANAMA.

Charles Vere	Consul	San Juan.

PARAGUAY.

Manuel Fernandez Juncos	Consul	San Juan.

PERU.

Pedro Santisteban y Chavarri	Vice Consul	San Juan.

PORTUGAL.

Manuel Gomez de Araujo Barros	Consul for Cuba and Porto Rico	Havana, Cuba.
Dr. Esteban Garcia Cabrera	Vice Consul	San Juan.

SPAIN.

Enrique de Vedia y San Miguel	Consul	San Juan.
Tomas Rodriguez y Rodriguez	Vice Consul	San Juan.
Florencio Suarez	Hon. Vice Consul	Ponce.
Emilio Mazarredo	" " "	Aguadilla.
Francisco Pelegri Roger	" " "	Mayagüez.
Antonio Mario Oms y Coll	" " "	Humacao.
Policarpo de Echevarria y Diaz	" " "	Arroyo.
Angel Sanz y Ambrós	" " "	Arecibo.

Sweden and Norway.

Joaquin F. Fernandez	Consul	San Juan.
George Henry Lohse	Vice Consul	Ponce.
Carlos Hjalmarson	" "	Arecibo.

Venezuela

Eduardo Diaz Lacuna	Consul	San Juan.
Eduardo Villar	Vice Consul	San Juan.
Alejandro Bravo	" "	Mayagüez.
Honorato Berga y Pastor	" "	Arecibo.
Carlos Conde	Hon. Consul	San Juan.
José Miguel Morales y Alvarado	" Vice Consul	Ponce.

LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

By the terms of the Foraker act, the Executive Council of Porto Rico is composed of the six heads of departments, ex-oficio, and five other members appointed by the President. At least five of the members of the Council must be natives of Porto Rico, and as at present constituted the five members who are not heads of departments are all natives of Porto Rico.

The Executive Council is a continuing body, sitting throughout the year in the executive session, confirming appointments by the Governor, and attending to the many details imposed upon it by the laws of Porto Rico. It holds regular sessions on every Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, and is subject to call in special session at any time, when necessary. Those members who are not heads of departments receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The heads of departments receive no additional salary for serving in the Council.

The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico is composed of the Executive Council, sitting in legislative session, and the House of Delegates, which is composed of thirty-five members elected by popular suffrage, five delegates from each of the seven election districts of Porto Rico.

The Legislative Assembly convenes on the second Monday in January, and sits for sixty consecutive days. It has complete legislative powers upon all matters except the granting of franchises, privileges and concessions, which by the Organic Act, is vested in the Executive Council alone. Bills may originate in either house, but must receive the

approval of a majority of both houses and the approval of the Governor before becoming laws. The laws passed by the Legislative Assembly must be submitted within sixty days to Congress, which reserves the right to disapprove any act.

The Assembly meets every year, but the members composing the lower house are elected every two years. The House, as at present constituted, is composed of 25 Unionist members, and 10 Republicans.

ROLL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RÉGIS H. POST, Secretary of Porto Rico, President	San Juan.
JOSÉ C. BARBOSA,	"
FRANK FEUILLE, Attorney General	"
L. SÁNCHEZ MORALES	"
THOMAS W. HYNES, Auditor	"
R. DEL VALLE	"
WILLIAM F. WILLOUGHBY, Treasurer	"
HERMINIO DÍAZ NAVARRO	"
LAURENCE H. GRAHAME, Commissioner of the Interior	"
ANDRÉS CRÓSAS	"
ROLAND P. FALKNER, Commissioner of Education	"

EMPLOYES.

W. R. BENNETT	Chief Clerk.
PEDRO DE CASTRO	Interpreter and Translator.
JUAN A. TURUL	Sergeant at Arms.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES 1905.

NAME.	DISTRICT
MATIENZO CINTRÓN, ROSENDO, Speaker	Humacao.
ARRILLAGA GARCÍA, RAFAEL	Mayagüez.
APONTE, CLOTILDE	Ponce.
ABRIL, MARIANO	Guayama.
BESOSA, PEDRO JUAN	Ponce.
BERNARDINO DE LA HUERTA, TOMÁS	Guayama.
COIRA, FRANCISCO	Arecibo.
COLL CUCHÍ, JOSÉ	Ponce.
CARRIÓN, TOMÁS	Ponce.
DIEGO, JOSÉ DE	San Juan.
DOMENECH, MANUEL V	Aguadilla.
DELGADO RAFAEL M	Aguadilla.
FELIÚ, FRANCISCO	Aguadilla.
FRANCO SOTO, CARLOS	Aguadilla.
GANDÍA CÓRDOVA, RAMÓN	San Juan.
GIOL TEXIDOR, ALEJANDRO	Mayagüez.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES 1905—CONTINUED.

NAME	DISTRICT
González, Fernando	Arecibo.
González García, Matías	Guayama.
García Salgado, Octavio	Humacao.
Mendez Serrano, Aurelio	Aguadilla.
Montalvo Guenard, Luís	Mayagüez.
Méndez Cardona, Ramón	Humacao.
Palmer, Santiago R	Arecibo.
Quintero, Arturo	San Juan.
Romero Rosa, Ramón	San Juan.
Ramos, Isidoro	San Juan.
Santoni, Félix	Arecibo.
Soler Martorell, Cárlos M	Mayagüez.
Virella Uribe, Valeriano	Guayama.
Virella, Federico E	Guayama.
Vías Ochoteco, Juan F	Humacao.
Zavala, Romualdo J	Ponce.

Félix Matos Bernier,
Secretary of the House.

Mariano Acosta,
Sergeant at Arms.

COMMISSIONER TO WASHINGTON.

By the terms of the Foraker Act, the people of Porto Rico elect every two years a Commissioner to Washington. This Commissioner represents the interests of Porto Rico in Washington, and by courtesy of the House of Representatives is given a seat on the floor of that body. He also is a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House and is allowed a voice but no vote. He receives a salary of $5,000 per annum, paid by the United States. The present incumbent of this office is Mr. Tulio Larrinaga, who was elected on the Unionist ticket in the election of 1904.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The office of Governor of Porto Rico, as created by the Act of Congress establishing a Civil Government for the Island, and comprising as well the duties and responsibilities imposed by subsequent acts of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, in some respects constitutes a departure from the duties ordinarily pertaining to the office of Governor.

The Organic Act, creating the office, provides that:

"He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor is chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the President; he shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency, and shall maintain his office at the seat of government; he may grant pardons and reprieves, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of Porto Rico, and respites for the offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President shall be ascertained; he shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint, and may veto any legislation enacted, as hereinafter provided; he shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, and shall at all time faithfully execute the laws, and he shall in that behalf have all the powers of the Governors of the Territories of the United States that are not locally inapplicable; and he shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of the government in Porto Rico, through the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, delegate and assign to him such executive duties and functions as may in pursuance with law be so delegated and assigned."

In addition to these general powers delegated by Congress to the Governor of Porto Rico, he has been vested with much authority and charged with great responsibility respecting matters covered by Insular Legislation. All of the Judges of the District Courts of Porto Rico are appointed by him; all the Justices of the Peace, and a large number of the Insular officials are appointed in the same manner, with power of removal under certain conditions fixed by the law. He receives and acts upon the resignations of Alcaldes and members of Municipal Councils, and by appointment, fills all vacancies created by resignation, removal, or from any other source, in these Municipal offices. He is the head and Comander-in-Chief of the Insular Police force of the Island, the operations of which are carried on directly under his supervision and control.

The Governor's salary is $8,000 per annum, in addition to which he is entitled, under the Act of Congress, to the occupancy of the building formerly occupied by the Spanish Governor-General, and popularly known as La Fortaleza or Santa Catalina.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,.....*Governor of Porto Rico.*
ARTHUR HUGH FRAZIER,.....*Private Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary performs the usual duties of a Secretary of State of a state or territory, such as recording and preserving public documents, promulgating the proclamations and orders of the Governor and the laws of the Legislature, receiving and recording articles of incorporation and annual reports of foreign and domestic corporations, keeping a register of consuls and other official representatives of foreign nations. He is ex-oficio a member of the Executive Council and as it has been customary, since the organization of that body, to elect the Secretary as President of the Council, there are many duties connected with the legislative work of the Island which fall to the Secretary in that capacity.

In the temporary absence of the Governor from the Island, or in the event of the office becoming vacant for any reason, the Secretary is required by the terms of the Organic Act to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Governor.

In addition to the duties imposed by the Organic Act, the Secretary performs many duties imposed upon him by the laws of Porto Rico. Principally he exercises powers of supervision and control over municipal affairs. These powers spring partly from the old Spanish system of administrative centralization, through military orders having the force of law, and partly from a municipal law enacted by the Legislative Assembly. Although the jurisdiction of the Secretary is wide, his policy has been to intervene as little as possible in municipal matters of a local character. It is deemed better that some inconvenience and hardship should be suffered by the residents of municipalities through the un-

wise, if lawful, actions of the officers elected by them, than that experience of self-government should be lessened in value through interference by the central authority in matters affecting local interests alone.

RÉGIS H. POST.....*Secretary of Porto Rico.*
MARTIN E. GILL.....*Assistant Secretary.*
JAMES C. PRESTON.....*Chief Clerk.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice embraces the Office of the Attorney General, the Supreme, district and municipal courts, the justices of the peace, the registrars of property and the notaries. The Attorney General is the head of the department, and has administrative jurisdiction over the courts and all officials connected with the department.

The Department of Justice organized during the military government of Porto Rico was abolished by the Foraker Law, and, in place of the judicial board in charge of the former department, the office of Attorney General was created. The powers and duties of this latter officer correspond very nearly to the work of the old judicial board, and the divisions or branches of government under his jurisdiction are so nearly the same as those under the former organization, that the name "Department of Justice" has continued in common use.

The work of the department will be considered under its various branches:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General has all the powers and is charged with all the duties of an attorney of a territory of the United States. His work consists in furnishing opinions to the Governor, legislature and heads of the other departments, relative to the interpretation, construction and execution of the laws of the Island. The prosecuting attorneys

of the Supreme and district courts, who are under the supervision of the Attorney General, present all indictments or informations for violation of the criminal laws, but all cases against insular officers for official misconduct must be examined and authorized by the Attorney General before they are presented to the courts for prosecution.

The bonds of the court secretaries and marshals, and their deputies, the bonds of notaries, and all bonds required by the Executive Council in franchise matters, are subject to the approval of the Attorney General as to form and execution.

All pardon applications are referred by the Governor to the Attorney General for examination and recommendation. Every year about five hundred such cases are thus reported on.

As chairman of the Franchise and Judiciary Committees of the Executive Council the Attorney General has numerous legislative duties to perform in addition to the work of his own office.

The payment of the salaries of the court officials and all employés of the department, including witnesses and jurors, is made through the office of the Attorney General, except in the case of the justices of the peace, who are paid by the respective municipalities.

THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Porto Rico. It is composed of five judges appointed by the President of the United States, and possesses general appellate jurisdiction. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of this court, in certain cases, may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The judges have power to grant injunctions, and writs of habeas corpus and mandamus. The sessions of the court are held at San Juan. The Supreme Court may also issue writs of prohibition and *certiorari*.

The Chief Justice receives a salary of five thousand dollars, and the associate justices four thousand five hundred dollars each, per annum. The court is provided with a marshal, a secretary and the necessary clerical force.

THE DISTRICT COURTS.

These courts have general original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. They may also hear cases appealed to them from the municipal courts and the justices of the peace. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court from the final decisions of the district courts in matters originating before them.

Under the recent reorganization of the judiciary, these courts are composed of only one judge each, instead of three as during the Spanish *régime*, and the Island is divided into seven judicial districts instead of five. The judges of these courts are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. They are authorized to issue writs of injunction, habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition and *certiorari*, and they have the general powers usually conferred upon judges of like courts. All felony cases must originate in the district courts, and in all such cases the defendant is entitled to a trial by jury.

Each district has a fiscal, or prosecuting attorney, whose duty it is to present all indictments or informations and prosecute them before the court. He also represents the government in any civil actions to which it may be a party. The fiscals are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, and receive the same salary as the district judges, viz: three thousand dollars per annum. The salaries of all the officials of these courts are paid by the insular government, and the fees, fines and costs collected by them are covered into the insular treasury.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

The municipal courts have jurisdiction in all criminal cases in which the offense charged is less than a felony, and in felony cases the municipal judge may act as a committing

magistrate. These courts may try suits in ejectment when the annual rental of the property involved does not exceed one thousand dollars, and in other civil cases they have jurisdiction where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars. From the decisions of these courts appeals may be taken to the district courts. There are twenty-four municipal courts at present in the Island, the territorial jurisdiction of each court being fixed by statute, and including from one to four municipalities. The judges, secretaries and marshals of these courts are elected by popular vote, each for the term of four years.

In San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez the municipal judge receives a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and he must be over twenty-five years of age and a practicing lawyer before the insular courts. In Arecibo, Aguadilla, Guayama, Humacao and three or four other important towns, the municipal judges receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars each, and they must be practicing lawyers over twenty-one years of age. In all the other municipal courts the judges receive one thousand dollars each.

The expenses of these courts are paid by the insular government, and all fines, costs and fees collected by them are covered into the insular treasury, except fines for violations of municipal ordinances or regulations of the Board of Health, which are turned over to the municipalities.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

There are sixty-six justices of the peace in this island. Their jurisdiction is limited to violations of municipal ordinances, and to other criminal matters in which the punishment imposed may not exceed a fine of fifteen dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. Their functions correspond to those of police judges in the United States. In the absence of a municipal judge, a justice of the peace may act as a committing magistrate.

The justices are appointed by the Governor, and in the larger towns they receive salaries paid by the municipalities.

In the smaller towns they serve without compensation. Appeals lie to the district courts from the decisions of the justices of the peace.

REGISTRARS OF PROPERTY.

There are nine registrars of property in Porto Rico. Appointments to these positions are made by the Governor after a competitive examination held by a commission of five members designated by the Supreme Court. The position of registrar, under the present system, is a very important one, and the law requires that a registrar shall be over twenty-five years of age, and a practicing lawyer with more than five years' experience before the courts of Porto Rico. Each registrar is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Their salaries are paid by the insular government, and run from eighteen hundred to three thousand dollars per year, according to the importance of the district. All fees earned by them for recording documents, issuing certificates, etc., are paid in internal revenue stamps. The registrars are required to keep their offices open from nine to twelve and from two until five every day except Sunday and legal holidays.

Under the Spanish law, which is still in force, registrars of property are not required to record every document presented to them for that purpose. Being responsible for the legal effect of their act, they are allowed a period of ten days in which to examine a document for the purpose of determining whether it contains the requisites that entitle it to registration. Should the registrar decide in the negative, the person desiring the registratian of the document may appeal to the Supreme Court and obtain the decision of that tribunal upon the question of whether or not the document is entitled to registration.

NOTARIES.

Any lawyer in Porto Rico may act as notary by giving a bond and complying with the provisions of the notarial laws. Others persons can become notaries by presenting a

petition to the Supreme Court and passing the required examination. The old Spanish Mortgage Law, and the Law of Notaries, are still in force in Porto Rico, with a few changes. Conveyances of real property, mortgages and all similar documents can be drawn only by a notary. The original of every instrument drawn by a notary is required by law to be retained by him, and only a certified copy may be issued to his client. All of these originals are numbered consecutively by the notary, and form what is known as his "protocol." On every Saturday of the year each notary office in Porto Rico must send to the clerk of the corresponding district court a brief list of the public deeds executed in that office up to twelve o'clock noon, Saturday; and monthly indexes are also required to be sent to the clerk of the Supreme Court.

There is a regular schedule of fees which the notaries are allowed to charge for their professional services. Under the old Spanish law the notaries were limited to certain territorial districts. The office or business of a notary was considered a valuable asset, and was bought and sold like a seat on a stock exchange. Under the new procedure each notary has jurisdiction throughout the entire Island. At present there are about sixty notaries in Porto Rico.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Under the acts of Congress Porto Rico is made a judicial district and is provided with a United States District Court. The President is empowered to appoint a district judge, a district attorney and a marshal, each for the term of four years. The district judge appoints a referee in bankruptcy, United States commissioners, and such other officials and assistants as are necessary. Owing to the different circumstances and conditions which are encountered in Porto Rico, Congress has slightly enlarged the jurisdiction of this court, and has otherwise adapted it to meet the requirements of the Island. All pleadings and proceedings before the court are conducted in the English language.

Writs of error and appeals from final decisions may be taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. Sessions of this court are held at San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. The salaries and expenses of the court are paid from the revenues of the insular government, and all fees, fines, costs and forfeitures collected are turned over to the Island.

LAWS AND PROCEDURE.

The American Government found in Porto Rico a system of laws very similar to that prevailing in Spain. The change of sovereignty repealed, by implication, many parts of that system because they were incompatible with American ideas and institutions. The Military Governor, by General Orders, also made a number of material changes, and the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, has modified the Spanish system by enacting laws in harmony with those in the United States. These changes, coming gradually as they have, while tending ultimately to place the entire body of Porto Rican laws on an American basis, have not as yet reached that point. The former Spanish system, whatever its defects may have seemed to the American lawyer, was a completed system, each part of which harmonized and fitted with the other parts. The changes that have been made have broken into that system, and in some instances have created confusion and uncertainty as to just what laws are in force and applicable in certain cases.

Of the former Spanish laws prevailing at the time of the change of sovereignty, there yet remain in Porto Rico, with slight modifications, those relating to wills and inheritances, civil status, contracts and obligations, land titles and liens, notarial laws, the laws of waters, of mines, of commerce, of railroads, and also a number of Royal Orders and Decrees. Some of the General Orders of the American Military Government are also still in force. But there is now a new political code, a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a code of civil procedure, and a civil code. The

latter is substantially the old Spanish civil code, though it has been modified to some extent. Besides these laws the legislature has enacted a number of statutes which are of great value to the people, such as authorizing the writ of habeas corpus, injunctions, mandamus, *certiorari*, prescribing rules of evidence, school and road laws, etc. But a general revision and codification, so as to blend and harmonize the local substantive laws with the political and administrative laws of the United States, would be of the greatest benefit to the Island.

The act of the legislature establishing the jury system in Porto Rico went into effect April 1st, 1901, but it was several months before a trial by jury was asked for. Under this act a person accused of crime could demand a jury trial when the penalty was not less than two years' imprisonment; but under the law as it now stands, a jury may be called for in all felony cases. During the first year and a half after the inauguration of the jury system not a single trial by jury was held in the San Juan district, and only twenty-four were held in all the other districts of the Island. Since that time, however, jury trials have gradually become more popular, and now every district has a regular calendar of jury cases at each term of court.

In introducing jury trials in Porto Rico it was but natural that some difficulty should be encountered at first, since neither the people nor the courts were familiar with the method of procedure. But a very marked improvement has been made in the practical operation of the system during the past two years, and there is every reason to believe that the jury system will prove as successful in Porto Rico as in any other country.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

FRANK FEUILLE.....Attorney General.
JESÚS M. ROSSY.....Assistant Attorney General and Fiscal of the Supreme Court.
JOSÉ R. F. SAVAGE.....Assistant Attorney General.
FRANCISCO ACOSTA.....Chief Clerk.....

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice	José S. Quiñones.
Associate Justice	José C. Hernández.
" "	José M. Figueras.
" "	James H. McLeary.
" "	Adolph G. Wolf.
Marshall	Samuel C. Bothwell.
Secretary	Antonio F. Castro.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge	Charles F. McKenna.
Marshall	S. H. Hubbard.
Clerk	H. H. Scoville.

DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN.

Judge	Emilio del Toro.
Fiscal	Luís Campillo.
Secretary	José E. Figueras.

DISTRICT COURT OP PONCE.

Judge	José Tous Soto.
Fiscal	R. Ulpiano Colóm.
Secretary	Genaro Vidal.

DISTRICT COURT OF MAYAGÜEZ.

Judge	Isidoro Soto Nussa.
Fiscal	Benjamín J. Horton.
Secretary	Francisco Llavat.

DISTRICT COURT OF ARECIBO.

Judge	Pedro de Aldrey.
Fiscal	Ramón Quiñones.
Secretary	E. Fernandez Vanga.

DISTRICT COURT OF HUMACAO.

Judge	Charles E. Foote.
Fiscal	José R. Aponte.
Secretary	Enrique Rincón.

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAYAMA.

Judge	Luís Muñoz Morales.
Fiscal	E. B. Wilcox.
Secretary	Francisco Morales.

DISTRICT COURT OF AGUADILLA.

Judge	Arturo Aponte.
Fiscal	Libertad Torres Grau.
Secretary	

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

JUDGES.

San Juan	Francisco del Valle.
Bayamón	José Julian Acosta.
Carolina	Paul Benedicto.
Vega Baja	Francisco L. Amadeo.
Arecibo	José Inez Gomez.
Utuado	Santiago B. Palmer.
Manatí	Félix Córdova Dávila.
Aguadilla	Juan M. Kearney.
Lares	Tomás Bryan.
Añasco	Artajerjes Cebollero.
Mayagüez	Otto Schoenrich.
San Germán	Agapito E. Montalvo.
Cabo Rojo	Juan A Bulla.
Ponce	Felipe Casalduc.
Yauco	Juan Mattey.
Coamo	José Benet Colon.
Barros	Pedro Arroyo.
Guayama	José C. Ramos.
Cayey	Angel M. Rodríguez.
Caguas	Pedro Verne de la Concha.
Humacao	Rafael Tirado Verrier.
Fajardo	Antonio R. Barceló.
San Lorenzo	Francisco Escuté.
Yabucoa	Rafael Ortíz.

REGISTRARS OF PROPERTY.

San Juan	José Benedicto.
Ponce	José Sastraño Belaval.
Mayagüez	Vacant (José E. Benedicto Acting.)
Arecibo	José Marcial López.
San Germán	Joaquín Servera.
Humacao	José Toro Ríos.
Caguas	Severo Abella Bastón.
Guayama	Miguel Planellas.
Aguadilla	José Miguel Marquez.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department of Porto Rico has charge of the administration of all of the financial affairs of the Insular Government except those relating to examination and audit of accounts, which are performed in the Office of the Auditor of Porto Rico. In the Treasury Department is thus concentrated the functions usually performed in the several commonwealths in the United States by a number of different officers, such as the Treasurer proper, Assessor of Taxes, Collector of Taxes, Commissioner of Banks and Corporations, etc. As Treasurer proper, the Treasurer of Porto Rico receives, and has custody of, the funds of the Insular Government, and all the moneys received by the Insular Government on behalf of the municipalities or for other purpose, and pays them out upon warrants drawn by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor of Porto Rico. As Assessor, he has charge of the assessment of all real and personal property in the Island for the purposes of taxation. As Collector of Taxes, he has supervision over all the offices of the collectors of taxes and keeps the accounts and records of all payments made by tax-payers on account of taxes assessed against them. As Commissioner of Banks and Corporations, he is entrusted with the examination and supervision of banking, insurance, and other financial institutions. The Treasury Department also includes as one of its services the Bureau of Disbursements. This Bureau was created July 1, 1905 and took over all the work of the actual disbursement of moneys for the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Insular Government that prior to that time was performed by various disbursing officers

attached to the different departments. The Treasurer, finally, performs very important functions in respect to the supervision of the administration of financial affairs by the municipalities of the Island. In virtue of provisions of municipal law, it is his duty to prescribe a uniform system for the keeping of books of account, deposit of all moneys, the making of all disbursements by the municipalities of the Island, and to require from them uniform annual and other reports, setting forth in detail their financial transactions. When duly authorized by the Governor, it is also his duty, himself or by deputy, to examine into the financial operations of any municipality.

In order that the character of these various duties and the manner in which they are performed may be understood, a brief description should first be given of the revenue system of the Island. The present revenue system of the Insular Government was created by an act passed at the First Session of the First Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved January 31, 1901. This act was subsequently amended in certain particulars, but the fundamental principles upon which it is based remain unchanged. In pursuance of this act the Insular Government derives its revenue from the following sources:

(1) Excise taxes, which are paid by the purchase, affixture and proper cancellation of internal revenue stamps. These excise taxes are imposed upon the production or importation of certain articles, chief among which are liquors, tobacco and matches, upon dealers in these articles, and upon the execution of certain legal documents.

(2) A general property tax of fifteen hundredths of one per cent upon all real and personal property situated in Porto Rico, subject only to certain exemptions, as in the case of property dedicated to religious or educational purposes, certain household goods, etc.

(3) A collateral inheritance tax, varying in rate according to the amount of property inherited and the degree of relationship of the beneficiary.

(4) Special taxes upon insurance companies, in lieu of the payment of the general property tax.

(5) Customs receipts, after the expense of collection has been paid.

(6) Miscellaneous receipts, the most important of which are: the two per cent interest paid by the depositories of Insular funds upon moneys held by them belonging to the Insular Government; license fees from foreign corporations for the privilege of transacting business in Porto Rico; royalties from companies enjoying franchises or special privileges; court fees and fines and fees collected by the registrars of property.

For the administration of the scheme of excise taxes there is required the organization of an elaborate system whereby the Treasury Department may keep track of the production or importation and sale of all articles subject to these taxes. All manufacturers, distillers, importers of or dealers in these articles are, consequently, required to keep books of account, in the manner and form prescribed by the Treasury Department, setting forth an exact statement of the quantity and quality of articles subject to the payment of excise taxes which are produced, imported, or to whom sold, with the date of each sale or shipment. Taxes upon the production or importation of articles subject to excise dues are paid at the time the goods are imported, in the case of importation, or at the time they leave the establishment, in case they are manufactured on the Island.

To enforce compliance with the law and prevent fraud, the Treasury Department has a force of twenty-eight internal revenue agents, of whom twenty-one devote their attention to the rigid supervision and inspection of establishments manufacturing or handling goods subject to the payment of excise taxes. These agents are assigned certain districts, for which they are responsible. It is their duty to inspect all establishments at which articles subject to the tax are manufactured or sold, to examine the goods and take stock of the goods on hand, in order to determine whether any such goods have left the establishment without a proper invoice, and generally to see that all the requirements of the law are rigidly complied with. They must also visit retail

establishments and see that they are not handling goods upon which the proper taxes are not paid. It is thus possible to check the records of the retail dealers against those kept by the manufacturers. The agent must also see that the license fees are properly paid by manufacturers and dealers in excise goods. They must, finally, act as secret service men; inspect shipments of articles being made within their districts, for the purpose of determining whether they are accompanied by the invoices properly stamped and cancelled, and make arrests and institute prosecutions where the law has been violated. The internal revenue stamps, by which payment of the excise taxes is made, are kept by the Treasurer of Porto Rico in his immediate possession, in a vault especially constructed for that purpose. These stamps are issued upon requisitions to the collectors and deputy-collectors of taxes, for sale by them to the taxpayers.

The administration of the general property tax requires two fairly distinct services: (1) that of the general valuation or assessment of property, and (2) that of the collection and covering into the Treasury of the taxes imposed in accordance with such assessment. The first assessment of property was made in 1901. This assessment underwent a general revision in 1902. In 1903 no general revision of assessments was made, but a large amount of work was done in the way of taking account of changes in ownership of new properties and of properties going out of existence. The assessment of 1901 was made by a special force of assessors created for that purpose. The revision of 1902 and the correction of assessment rolls made in 1903 was performed by the force of internal revenue agents, who, in accordance with the amendment of the revenue law, which was made in 1902, could be designated by the Treasurer of Porto Rico to act as assessors. The use of internal revenue agents for this purpose not only results in economy, but also in an increase of efficiency owing

to the fact that such agents are not only thoroughly familiar with properties in their districts, but their permanent connection with the Treasury Department gives a uniformity and continuity to their work that could not well be obtained in any other way. Tax-payers have the right to appeal from the action of the assessors to a permanent board of review and equalization consisting of the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico, and two other persons, citizens of Porto Rico, appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico.

For the collection of property taxes the Island is divided into sixty collection districts, with a collector or deputy-collector in charge of each. All tax-receipts are made out in the Treasury Department at San Juan, from the assessment rolls as finally passed upon by the board of review and equalization. These receipts are attached to stubs and are bound in volumes of convenient size. These volumes of receipts are sent to the collectors and deputy-collectors and each is charged upon the books kept for that purpose in the Bureau of Accounts, with the total amounts of receipts placed in his hands for collection. All moneys received by collectors and deputy-collectors on account of the payment of taxes, or the sale of revenue stamps, must be deposited at frequent intervals in one of the depositories of insular funds. Upon making such deposits they receive receipts from the depositories, which they duly forward to the Treasury Department, and, thereupon, receive credit on the books for the amount so deposited. Collectors must keep books of account, in the form prescribed by the Treasurer and Auditor of Porto Rico, and make due return to these officers of all work performed by them. Compliance with these regulations is secured through the work of two travelling examiners attached to the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department, whose duty it is, as ordered by the Treasurer of Porto Rico, to travel from office to office of the collectors and deputy-collectors and examine their

books and cash on hand for the purpose of determining whether all receipts and stamps that have been placed in their hands are duly accounted for. Each collector and deputy-collector is bonded to the People of Porto Rico for the faithful accounting for all moneys coming into his hands.

Taxes are payable twice a year—upon July 1 and January 1 of each fiscal year—and become delinquent if not paid within sixty days thereafter. The Treasurer of Porto Rico is authorized to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes by the attachment and sale of the property of such delinquent tax-payer. Such proceedings can be taken either through the internal revenue agents, specially designated for that purpose, or through the collectors and deputy-collectors. In practice, however, this matter is usually handled through the latter officials. Each step in the procedure employed is provided for by the use of a carefully prepared series of forms, so that the risk of error is reduced to a minimum. The compensation of these officials varies from $540.00 to $2,000.00 per annum according to the importance of their districts. They are appointed by the Treasurer, without term, holding their offices during good behavior. They thus have permanent positions as long as they perform their duties properly. Those doing good work also may look forward to promotion as the policy in filling vacancies to positions carrying the higher salaries is to promote those collectors receiving a lower remuneration whose services have been most meritorious. These positions, it may be of interest to note, have invariably been filled by native Porto Ricans.

Corporations are, in general, taxed upon the same basis as individuals, that is, upon the actual value of property owned by them in the Island. The only difference is that in regard to the procedure utilized in assessing such property, such assessment is made directly by the Treasurer of Porto Rico instead of by the internal revenue agents detailed as assessors.

Before leaving this subject of property taxes it should be noted that the municipalities of the Island likewise have the power of imposing a general property tax of eighty-five hundredths of one per cent upon property within their districts. Of the moneys received on account of this tax the Treasurer of Porto Rico must retain and pay over to the local school board twenty per cent, and to the board of road supervisors eight per cent, the municipalities thus receiving for their own immediate needs seventy-two per cent. The municipalities also have the power to levy a special school tax of not to exceed one-tenth of one per cent. Those municipalities which have contracted bonded indebtedness must also impose a further tax, sufficient to produce the sum required by them to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on account of such loans. These taxes are levied on property as assessed by the Insular Government, and the Treasury Department has in all cases assumed the burden of making out the tax receipts and collecting of Insular taxes. A great economy is thus effected in avoiding the employment of two sets of collection officials, and the convenience of the tax-payer is conserved by his having to deal with only one tax office. All receipts on account of such municipal taxes are treated as special trust funds and are paid over monthly to the municipalities to which they belong. The cost of such collection is entirely borne by the Insular Government.

No special description is needed of the machinery employed in the enforcement of the payment of inheritance taxes. For such payment the Treasury Department depends almost wholly upon the courts of the Island, as the law makes it compulsory upon such tribunals to see that the taxes due are paid before any distribution of such estates is authorized. The collection of taxes due from insurance companies is likewise a simple matter. These companies are required to make regular statements of the business done by them and to transmit to the Treasurer of Porto Rico the

sums due as shown by such statements. As regards customs receipts the Treasury Department is relieved from all responsibility. All customs dues are collected by the Federal Collector of Customs, who turns over the money thus received after retaining the sum necessary to defray the cost of collection. Miscellaneous receipts are likewise covered into the Treasury without any special effort on the part of the Department other than that of keeping a proper account to see that all payments legally due are made.

In concluding this description of the Insular Revenue System mention should be made of the manner in which Insular funds are actually kept. The Treasury Department itself receives and handles no cash. All payments are made to collectors and deputy-collectors, or other officials authorized to receive public money, and are deposited byt hem in one of the three banking institutions which have been designated as depositories for Insular funds, and all payments are made by means of drafts or checks upon such depositories. By the adoption of this system the Treasurer is not only relieved from the great responsibility of the actual handling of funds, but no money is withdrawn from circulation, even for a moment. The present depositories are the American Colonial Bank, the First National Bank of Porto Rico, and the Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico.

For the performance of the various duties described above the Treasury Department is organized into five bureaus: (1) Office of the Treasurer of Porto Rico proper; (2) Bureau of Accounts; (3) Bureau of Internal Revenue; (4) Bureau of Municipal Finance; and (5) Bureau of Disbursements. The Office of the Treasurer proper constitutes the administrative unit, where all correspondence is received, opened, properly recorded and distributed for action among the respective bureaus. All general matters, such as applications for positions, appointments, correspondence with Heads of other Departments, etc., is here directly taken care of. In this office, also, all miscellaneous duties are attended to which

do not pertain directly to the duties of the other bureaus and are not of sufficient importance at the present time to warrant the creation of special bureaus for their performance.

The Bureau of Accounts has entire charge of all matters relating in any way to book-keeping and accounting. This work consists of three distinct classes of accounts: (1) those of the Treasurer proper, showing receipts of all classes and disbursements of the Treasurer on warrants of the Auditor; (2) those opened with the collectors and deputy-collectors of internal revenue, showing the total amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection and of revenue stamps issued to them for sale and of payments made on account thereof by them; and (3) those with individual taxpayers, showing the amount of taxes charged against, and the payments made, each. This bureau, in connection with the keeping of the books above enumerated, also has charge of the correspondence with the collectors and deputy-collectors relative to their duties and the requirement from them of regular reports. Immediate supervision over the collectors and deputy-collectors is secured through two travelling examiners attached to this bureau, whose duty it is to proceed from collection district to collection district and check up the accounts of each collector and deputy-collector.

In the Bureau of Internal Revenue is concentrated the performance of all work relating in any way to the administration of the revenue system of the Island. In it one division has charge of the assessment of property, and its revision from time to time as such action becomes necessary. Another division has immediate supervision over the enforcement of the excise taxes, while a special employé is detailed to look after the collection of inheritance taxes. Attached to this bureau, as has already been stated, is a force of twenty-eight internal revenue agents, the operation of whom must be constantly directed and controlled by the chief of the bureau.

The Bureau of Municipal Finance has as its essential duty the supervision of municipal finances that is entrusted to the Treasurer of Porto Rico. The Act concerning Municipalities, approved March 1, 1902, contained the very important provision that all municipal comptrollers and treasurers should keep books of account, deposit moneys, and make reports according to a uniform system as prescribed by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. In pursuance of this provision the Treasury Department has prepared and put into effect a system of book-keeping and reporting by which due record is kept of the financial transactions of all municipalities according to a uniform plan. Information is thus obtained of the actual receipts and expenditures of the different municipalities of the Island in such a way that comparisons one with another may readily be made. Enforcement of this system is secured through examiners attached to the bureau, whose duty it is to inspect the books of the municipal comptrollers and treasurers and see that the regulations are faithfully complied with. The examiners, also, when specially authorized by the Governor of Porto Rico, have the power to make a detailed examination into the manner in which their financial operations are being conducted by the municipalities.

The character of the work of the Bureau of Disbursements is sufficiently indicated by its title.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM F. WILLOUGHBY, ... *Treasurer of Porto Rico,*
B. R. DIX, ... *Assistant Treasurer,*
THOS. L. JETT, ... *Disbursing Officer of Porto Rico,*
C. W. PERKINS, ... *Chief of Bureau of Accounts,*
A. SOLOMON, ... *Chief of Bureau of Internal Revenue,*
A. HOLST, ... *Chief of Bureau of Municipal Finance,*

THE AUDITOR.

By the provisions of Section 23 of the Organic Act of Congress, approved April 12, 1900, the Auditor is required to keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and disbursements of the Insular Government of Porto Rico. The duties of the Auditor are more specifically defined in the Political Code.

In the full and strict performance of his duties, the Auditor exercises a jurisdiction which is very broad and comprehensive, and makes of him the sentinel at the doors of the treasury. In the receipt and expenditure of public funds, all departments of the Insular Government converge at the Auditor's Office. Discretionary as the powers may be which are exercised by the heads of the several departments in the administration of their respective offices, yet the Auditor is charged with the responsibility of maintaining a check on the revenues and disbursements of the Insular Government, and thus exercises a jurisdiction of a general and specific character which makes of the Auditor's Office a strong, if not the strongest, bulwark of the Insular Government as regards the expenditure of public funds. Both the Organic Act of Congress and the provisions of the Political Code, describing more in detail the duties of the Auditor, contemplate the high and very important position which the Auditor's Office shall occupy in the administration of the affairs of the Insular Government.

For the purposes of administration, the Auditor's Office embraces a division of book-keeping and accounts, a division of internal revenue accounts, and a division of audit.

In the division of book-keeping, as its title implies, are kept the books of accounts, consisting of a general ledger of

receipts and expenditures, showing the revenues accruing to the Insular Government as shown by receipts furnished by the Treasurer, and likewise the disbursements made covering the expenses of the Insular Government from appropriations duly made by the Legislative Assembly, and other funds properly created for specific purposes. The original receipts issued by the Treasurer for moneys deposited with him are countersigned by the Auditor and are retained in the Auditor's Office as authority to charge the Treasurer with moneys and revenues deposited to the credit of the Insular Government, and are employed in the monthly accounting rendered by the Treasurer of moneys received. All warrants, accountable and settlement, representing payments of Insular funds, are duly entered in a general ledger, after the same have been duly audited. The balances shown in the general ledger are carried forward each month, and thus the balance of funds in the insular treasury is shown in the general ledger. The monthly audit of the Treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, made upon warrants, accountable and settlement, issued by the Auditor's Office, together with the audit of the monthly accounts of the depositaries, verified by the balances shown in the general ledger, show each month the balance remaining to the credit of the Insular Government.

The division of internal revenue accounts examines and prepares for audit and settlement the accounts of revenues collected and deposited with the Treasurer in behalf of The People of Porto Rico, and likewise examines and prepares for settlement the accounts of revenues collected in behalf of municipalities, school boards and boards of road supervisors of the Island. This division is also engaged in the settlement of the miscellaneous claims arising from improper collection of taxes, the settlement of claims due municipalities, school boards and boards of road supervisors, on account of moneys collected in their behalf, and the proper liquidation

of moneys advanced by the Insular Government to municipalities and school boards.

The division of audit examines the accounts as rendered by the disbursing officer of Porto Rico in accounting for moneys previously advanced upon requisition. This division also examines the accounts covering revenues derived by the Insular Government from sundry sources other than those examined by the division of internal revenue accounts. The work of this division in the examination of paid vouchers, as presented by the Disbursing Officer, and of claims transmitted by the various departments for settlement, involves consideration of the same as to the nature of the expense, and likewise the close scrutiny of the computations, extensions and additions of figures contained in said vouchers; and likewise whether the expenditures have been made under proper authority of law, and have been properly certified for payment.

This very brief outline of the work of the Auditor's Office and its various divisions will convey a slight idea of the detail work necessary to discharge the responsibility conferred by the Organic Act and the provisions of the Political Code, supplementary thereto.

During the very recent past it has been possible to simplify the routine work of this office by the introduction of forms whch make unnecessary a duplication of much of the labor and detail incident to the issuance of accountable warrants, and in the settlement of vouchers presented to this office for payment. At present there is in contemplation the introduction of other changes in the routine work of this office which will tend to simplification, with added efficiency. With the introduction of more simple and systematic methods, this office, it is hoped, will be able, with the co-operation and generous assistance of other departments, to discharge its very important trust in a manner which will serve to facilitate the prompt transaction of the business of the Insular Government, as pertaining to this office, and

safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of The People of Porto Rico consigned to its care.

STATEMENT OF INSULAR REVENUES.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904,.....		$ 332,695.87
Deposits by Collector of Customs,.....	$ 658,347.67	
Internal Revenue Receipts proper,.....	2,458,378.31	
All other sources, including repayments and transfers,.....	280,125.71	$3,396,851.69
		$3,729,547.56
Expenses of Legislative branch, including elections, publication of laws, etc., ...	108,790.21	
Expenses of Executive branch, including schools, maintenance of roads, prisons, etc.,	1,973,233.03	
Expenses of Judicial branch, including fees and expenses of witnesses, jurymen, etc.,.	304,595,87	
Sundry payments of claims, transfers, etc.,...	926,134.26	
Total expenditures,.....		$3,312,753.37
Balance, June 30, 1905,.....		416,794.19
		$3,729,547.56

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904,.....		$ 531,750.29
Taxes collected on behalf of the municipalities,	$ 222,721.51	
Sundry trust funds, repayments and transfers,	74,646.18	297,367.69
		$829,117.98

Expenditures.

By Department of the Interior:	
Construction of Country Roads in Porto Rico,.....	$ 178,686.38
Harbor Improvements,.....	1,000.00
By Department of Education:	
School Extension (construction of school houses), ...	46,054.50
Teachers' Pension Fund,.....	885.40
By Department of Health, Charities and Correction: (Examinations),.....	405.12
Guayama Sanatorium,.....	900.00
Paid to municipalities on account of taxes collected in their behalf,.....	213,683.20

Sundry payments of claims, certificates of indebtedness, transfers, etc.,.....	46,066.22	
Total Expenditures,.....		$ 487,680.82
Balance on hand June 30, 1905,		341,437.16
		$829,117.98

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Balance of Trust Funds June 30, 1904,.....	$ 531,750.29	
Balance of Trust Funds June 30, 1905,.....	341,437.16	
Decrease from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905,.....		$ 190,313.13
Balance of Insular Revenues on hand June 30, 1905,.....		$ 416,794.19
Balance of Trust Funds on hand June 30, 1905,		341,437.16
Total amount in hands of Treasurer on June 30, 1905,....		$ 758,231.35

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR.

THOMAS W. HYNES,.....*Auditor of Porto Rico.*
J. J. MUNRO,.....*Assistant Auditor.*
F. P. MCCURDY,.....*Chief Division of Accounts.*
J. R. NOBLE,.....*Chief of Division of Internal Revenue.*
C. B. MORTON,.....*Chief of Division of Audit.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

In order to better attend to the varied duties of this Department the following Bureaus or Divisions have been made:

Bureau of Public Works,
Division of Public Buildings,
Bureau of Public Lands,
Bureau of Insular Telegraph,
Bureau of Docks & Harbors,
Division of Archives,

Besides the duties as indicated by the above titles this Department has supervision over the shipping of coffee sent to the Commercial Agent in New York, and the inspection and collection of fees on all fertilizers sold in Porto Rico.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Bureau attends to the maintenance and construction of all roads in the Island which belong to the Insular Road System, (all macadamized roads); surveys all proposed roads and bridges, designs and plans bridges and public buildings, (excepting school houses) repairs and maintains public buildings; inspects all railways, and through the Commissioner of the Interior, orders, when needed for the protection of the public, repairs and re-construction.

LIST OF INSULAR ROADS.

	KMS.
San Juan—Ponce	135.0
Ponce—Arecibo	81.7
Camuy—Aguadilla	42.3
Aguadilla—Lares	37.8
Añasco—Mayagüez	9.0
Mayagüez—Las Marías	26.3
Mayagüez—Yauco	44.2

Consumo towards Maricao	7.0
Mayagüez—Yauco road, towards Cabo Rojo	5.8
San German—Lajas	4.0
Alto Bandera—Jayuya	19.0
Aibonito—Barranquitas	11.8
Barranquitas—Barros	15.0
Coamo—Coamo Springs	5.0
Ponce—Guayama	56.0
Cayey—Arroyo	33.0
Arroyo—Patillas	7.5
Cidra—Las Cruces	8.0
Yabucoa—Maunabo	9.0
Humacao—Yabucoa	15.0
Caguas—Humacao Playa	39.0
Caguas—San Lorenzo	8.0
Caguas—Aguas Buenas	9.0
Rio Piedras—Naguabo Playa	70.2
Rio Piedras towards Trujillo Alto	3.5
Cataño towards Vega Alta	24.5
Bayamón towards Comerío	18.3
Bayamón—Comerío road toward Naranjito	4.0
Reyes Católicos Bridge—Corozal	16.0
Manatí—Ciales	12.8
Manatí Ciales Road to Morovis	11.7
Naguabo—Naguabo Playa	3.0
Total	792.4

From the above list it can be seen that there is built or under construction a system of macadamized roads amounting to 792.4 kms. At the time of the American occupation there was a road system of 284.1 kilometers.

The roads built previous to and since the American occupation rank with the best macadamized roads in the United States, but owing to the very mountainous formation of the Island the cost per mile is somewhat greater than the average cost of roads in the States. The Department having in view the great necessity of roads has adopted the policy that roads should be built without the bridges until such time as more money is available, therefore some roads lack in many places suitable bridges. This is to be remedied, however, and during the past year there have been built six new bridges and at present contracts have been made for one 100 meter bridge, and one of 34 meters.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

All public buildings on the Island were built previous to the American occupation, excepting the Arecibo jail which is now under construction.

The buildings are of very good construction and design and very few alterations were necessary to make them entirely satisfactory. The principal alterations have been the installing of modern sanitary plumbing systems.

LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1.—Executive Mansion, San Juan.
2.—Intendencia, " "
3.—Diputacion, " "
4.—Audiencia, " "
5.—Pabellón, " "
6.—Fortaleza Nos. 3 and 5, " "
7.—Fortaleza No. 2, " "
8.—Beneficencia, " "
9.—Penitentiary, " "
10.—San Francisco Barracks, " "
11.—San Francisco No. 60, " "
12.—Public Works Store-house, Marina, San Juan.
13.—Public Works Store-house, Terraplen, San Juan.
14.—Red House, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
15.—Insular Police Barracks, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
16.—San Gerónimo Powder Magazine, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
17.—Girl's Charity School, Santurce, San Juan.
18.—Boy's Charity School, " " "
19.—Convalescencia, Rio Piedras.
20.—Leper Colony, Cabras Island.
21.—Government building, Caguas.
22.—Government building, Humacao.
23.—Jail and Court building, Ponce.
24.—Blind Asylum, Ponce
25.—Public Works building, Ponce.
26.—Capitanía del Puerto, Playa de Ponce.

27.—Capitanía del Puerto, Playa de Mayagüez.
28.—Old Agricultural station, Mayagüez.
29.—District Court Building, Arecibo.
30.—Industrial School building, Arecibo.
31.—Tinglado de la Playa de Ponce.
32.—Government building, Vieques.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS.

This as its name implies, has control of all public lands in the Island. There are approximately 80,000 acres of such land.

The following table shows the number of acres and class of land in each town:

TOWN.	NO. OF PROPERTIES.	NO. OF "CUERDAS."	CLASS OF LAND.
Adjuntas.	2	300	170 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture, and cotton. 110 for woods, and 20 for sugar cane.
Aguas Buenas	2	104	4 cuerdas for minor crops, and 100 for woods.
Aibonito,	3	1015	150 cuerdas for minor crops, cotton or pasture, 250 woods, the balance unknown.
Añasco,	1	Unknown.	Unknown.
Arecibo,	5	500 and the acreage of two properties, which is not known.	40 cuerdas for sugar cane, 140 for minor crops, pasture or cotton, 230 woods, the balance unknown.
Barros,	29	3295 pertaining to 24 properties the acreage of the other 5 is unknown.	890 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and cotton, 230 woods, the balance unknown.
Bayamón,	10	1229 pertaining to 4 properties, the acreage of the remaining 6 is unknown.	65 cuerdas for cotton, 200 for minor crops or pasture, 65 woods,700 if drained could be used for sugar cane. Balance unknown.
Barceloneta,	5	700 pertaining to 4 properties, the acreage of the other, unknown.	225 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture, and part for cotton; 175 woods, the balance if drained could be used for sugar cane.
Cabo-Rojo,	17	1520 pertaining to 13 properties, balance unknown.	300 cuerdas, if drained could be used for sugar cane, one part for salt mining, and the rest mangroves.
Caguas,	1	Unknown.	Unknown.
Camuy,	2	1206	Unknown.
Carolina,	6	1671	800 cuerdas approximately. if drained could be used for sugar cane. The balance, mangroves.
Cayey,	5	1047 pertaining to 3 properties, and the acreage of two more which is unknown.	300 cuerdas for minor crops, and part for cotton. The balance woods.
Ceiba,	9	5731	700 cuerdas, mangroves which could be drained and used for sugar cane, 1200 for minor crops, and about 300 woods. The balance unknown.

No. of Properties.	No. of "Cuerdas."	Class of Land.
25	6907	2700 cuerdas for minor crops and a part for cotton, 3400 woods, balance unknown.
1	Unknown.	Unknown.
5	170 and 2 properties, acreage unknown.	65 cuerdas for minor crops, a part for cotton, 90 woods. Balance unknown.
4	395	63 cuerdas for minor crops pasture or cotton. Balance unknown.
1	355	These lands if drained could be used for sugar cane.
13	1404 pertaining to 6 properties, the area of remaining 7 unknown.	193 cuerdas for minor crops or pasture, 98 woods. Balance unknown.
6	1637 pertaining to 5 properties, the acreage of the other is unknown.	274 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and a small part for cotton. 813 woods. The balance is unknown.
3	2663	332 cuerdas for minor crops, and 2121 woods,
7	1272 pertaining to 2 properties: the acreage of the other 5 unknown.	About 500 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar cane, 72 for minor crops. Balance unknown.
1	8	Good for minor crops.
1	31	" " " "
2	980	Unknown.
1	4579	"
2	685	440 cuerdas for minor crops, and the balance for woods.
20	2323 pertaining to 19 properties the acreage of the other is unknown.	411 cuerdas for minor crops, 447 woods. Balance unknown.
4	818	About 500 cuerdas of low land if drained could be used for sugar cane, 110 cuerdas for minor crops, and the balance for pasture.
1	4133	About two thirds could be used for pasture and the balance woods.
8	3300 pertaining to 5 properties. The acreage of the remaining 3 is unknown.	About 800 cuerdas if drained could be used for sugar cane, about 500 cuerdas for minor crops and pasture, about 900 cuerdas woods. Balance unknown.
10	8972	About 300 cuerdas could be used for minor crops or pasture, 5000 woods, and about 100 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar cane. Balance unknown.
11	982 pertaining to 9 properties, the acreage of the remaining 2 is unknown.	About 120 cuerdas could be used for pasture or minor crops; about 60 cuerdas woods. Balance unknown.
5	3048	About cuerdas 580 could be used for minor crops, about 700woods. Balance unknown.
6	810	200 cuerdas for fibre plants, 30 for minor crops, 90 woods. Balance unknown.
11	3773	About 260 cuerdas for minor crops or pasture, about 140 good for sugar cane if drained and 800 woods. Balance unknown.
2	96	For minor crops.

Town.	No. of Properties.	No. of "Cuerdas."	Class of Land.
Patillas,	21	5668 pertaining to 20 properties and one more whose acreage is unknown.	About 70 cuerdas cotton, 825 minor crops, 460 woods, Balance unknown.
Peñuelas,	6	694 pertaining to 5 properties, and one whose acreage is unknown.	170 cuerdas minor crops, about 50 wood land; balance unknown.
Las Piedras,	2	4519	About 1200 cuerdas minor crops, about 250 cotton, and the balance wood land.
Ponce,	16	729 pertaining to 8 properties, the acreage of the remaining 8 is unknown.	About 320 cuerdas minor crops, 370 wood land. Balance unknown.
Quebradillas,	1	500	About 200 cuerdas minor crops, a small area for sugar cane, the balance wood land.
Rio Grande,	21	19,337 pertaining to 19 properties, the acreage of the other 2 being unknown.	About 1000 cuerdas cotton, 2500 cuerdas minor crops, 5600 wood land; balance unknown.
Rio Piedras,	8	3128 pertaining to 6 properties. The acreage of the other 2, unknown.	70 cuerdas, used by the Agricultural and Normal Schools, 400 sugar cane, 270 minor crops; balance unknown.
Sabana Grande,	8	3791 pertaining to 7 properties, the acreage of the other is unknown.	1900 cuerdas minor crops, 1400 wood land. Balance unknown.
Salinas,	34	4360 pertaining to 31 properties; the acreage of the other 3 is unknown.	About 1800 cuerdas minor crops, about 1500 wood land. Balance unknown.
San German,	5	2055	About 350 cuerdas pasture, 320 wood land. Balance unknown.
San Juan,	11	143 pertaining to 2 properties. The acreage of the remaining 9 is unknown.	About 160 cuerdas suitable for building plots. A great part of swamp land in Santurce could be used for sugar cane, if drained.
San Sebastian,	1	Unknown.	Beds of bituminous limestone.
Santa Isabel,	4	355 on 3 islands. Acreage of the other, unknown.	About 100 cuerdas minor crops, about 180 wood land, 50 cuerdas suitable for sugar cane if drained. Balance unknown.
Toa-Alta,	1	20	Minor crops,
Toa-Baja,	1	2	" "
Utuado,	55	15,333 pertaining to 52 properties, acreage of the remaining 3, unknown.	3500 cuerdas minor crops, 3000 wood land. Balance unknown.
Vega Baja,	2	830	30 cuerdas, minor crops. Balance unknown.
Vieques,	12	1176	About 360 cuerdas minor crops or pastures, about 700 wood land. Balance unknown.
Yauco,	15	3540 pertaining to 12 properties, the acreage of the other 3 unknown.	About 380 cuerdas minor crops, 550 wood land, about 1000 fiber plants. 200 suitable for sugar cane, if drained.
Yabucoa,	2	46 pertaining to 1 property, the acreage of the other, unknown.	46 cuerdas, minor crops. Balance unknown.
Culebra Island,	8	1140 pertaining to 3 properties. The acreage of the remaining 5, unknown.	Wood land except a very small portion minor crops.
Mona Island,		Unknown.	About 300 cuerdas sugar cane and various crops. Balance wood land.
Monito Island,		Unknown.	Unknown.
Desecheo Island,		Unknown.	Unknown.

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

This Bureau controls and operates the Insular Telegraph system, the only telegraph system existing on the Island. The employés, with the exception of the Superintendent and a few of the managers, are all Porto Ricans, most of whom studied telegraphy in the school conducted by this Bureau.

The Superintendent is Mr. L. G. McGuigan, with headquarters at San Juan. The following is a list of the stations:

San Juan,	Camuy,	Manati,
Ponce,	Carolina,	Naguabo,
Mayagüez,	Cayey,	Playa de Ponce,
Humacao,	Ceiba,	Quebradillas,
Aguadilla,	Ciales,	Rio Grande,
Adjuntas,	Coamo,	Sabana Grande,
Aibonito,	Fajardo,	Rio Piedras,
Arecibo,	Guayama,	Salinas,
Añasco,	Gurabo,	San Germán,
Arroyo,	Isabela,	San Sebastián,
Barceloneta,	Juana Diaz,	Utuado,
Bayamón,	Juncos,	Vega Baja,
Caguas,	Lares,	Vieques,
	Yabucoa,	Yauco.

BUREAU OF DOCKS AND HARBORS.

This Bureau is charged with the carrying out of the rules and regulations for docks and harbors as passed by the Executive Council June 27, 1903.

All stream and dock charges are collected by the Captains of the Port who keep accurate records of vessels entering ports of San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez.

Following is a table showing shipping of these ports:

Number, Character and Tonnage of Vessels entering San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez, during the year ending June 30, 1905.

	SAN JUAN.		PONCE.		MAYAGÚEZ.		TOTAL.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
American vessels	184	35	78	32	61	19	323	86
American vessels, tonnage	522,629	25,982	234,673	18,566	189,092	5,088	946,394	49,636
Foreign vessels	129	25	123	36	73	31	325	92
Foreign vessels tonnage	367,493	4,419	277,654	6,037	132,459	4,215	777,606	14,671
American war vessels	158		3		9		170	
Foreign war vessels	4				1		5	
Other vessels	14							

This statement does not include the visits of vessels exclusively in the coastwise trade of the Island of Porto Rico. Of these there are three small steamers and fifty-four sailing vessels ranging from six to sixty-nine tons.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

LAURENCE H. GRAHAME, ... *Commissioner.*
L. J. PROCTOR, ... *Assistant Commissioner.*
J. J. JIMENEZ, ... *Supt. of Public Works.*
H. A. HARRIS, ... *General Inspector of Public Buildings.*
ARMANDO MORALES, ... *Chief Bureau of Public Lands.*
A. GARCIA DE QUEVEDO, ... *Chief Bureau of Harbors and Docks.*
FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ, ... *Chief Division of Archives.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN PORTO RICO.

Though the American forces landed in Porto Rico at Guánica, July 25th, 1898, American occupation and military government, properly speaking, did not begin till October, 1898. The School year of 1898-99 began with schools in a somewhat disorganized condition, owing to the war and to the change of government, the schools being still organized on the Spanish system. During this first year, the American Military Government had to do the best it could with the teachers, school equipment, local school boards and other agencies, as it found them. It put a number of district school inspectors, mostly Americans, in the field and began taking stock and formulating plans. In the summer of 1899 began an experimental period whose purpose was to establish the American free public school. The work was largely tentative until after Civil Government was established in Porto Rico, May 1st, 1900, and, indeed, until the Legislature enacted a comprehensive school law on January 31st, 1901. Of the history of the work done under military government a very satisfactory account will be found in the Chapter on Education in the "Report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico on Civil Affairs," issued as part 13 of the annual report of the War Department, Washington, 1900. The educational conditions prevailing in the Island immediately prior to American occupation, are also well described in a report entitled "Education in Porto Rico" prepared in response to a resolution (April 12th, 1900) of the U. S. Senate and published as Senate Document No. 363, 56th Congress 1st Session, Washington, 1900. It contains a history of the school system under Spanish rule prepared by

Mr. E. C. Hernández, formerly Secretary of the Insular Board of Education, and now Examining Superintendent of the Department of Education. For the period since May 1st, 1900, those interested in school matters in Porto Rico will find ample descriptive matter relating thereto in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Education.

The inefficiency of the former school system is reflected in the fact that the census of 1899 showed that only 15% of the population over 10 years of age could read and write. In December, 1898, the last date before American occupation for which figures are available, there were reported to be 539 schools in the Island teaching 22,265 pupils. These schools were supported by the local communities and were without system; they were without adequate equipment and were manned by poorly and irregularly paid teachers, who had themselves enjoyed but few educational opportunities and who had little encouragement to advance in their profession.

The progress of education in recent years is reflected in the following figures:

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
No. of Schools.....	733	883	1,026	1,113	1,104
Average Daily Attendance.....	23,452	29,457	34,457	41,811	45,201

These figures include all the schools in the Island under the direction of the Department of Education.

The school system comprises rural, graded, agricultural, industrial, high and night schools. The simplest type is the rural school which provides for about half of the pupils regularly attending the schools. In them the teacher gathers about him the children of the neighborhood, groups them as well as possible according to their attainments, and instructs them in not more than three groups in the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. The course of study prescribed for these schools covers the instruction generally given in towns in the first three years of school work.

Next in importance are the graded schools in our cities and towns. In them the instruction is based on an eight year course of study and when it is completed the student is ready for the high schools. There were in 1904-05, 20,210 pupils in regular attendance in these schools. A number of them are conducted wholly in the English language either by American or by Porto Rican teachers. A considerable number of the latter have already qualified themselves to teach in English.

The rural and graded schools or the common schools are under the joint administration of the Department of Education and the local school boards elected in the various municipalities of the Island. The latter provide school rooms and equipment, keep them in order and nominate teachers to whom they pay a small monthly allowance in lieu of house rent. Salaries of teachers are paid by the Insular Government. The Department of Education determines the number and character of schools to be opened in each department and through its corps of district superintendents, of whom there are nineteen, exercises a close supervision over the educational work of the schools. The duties of the district superintendents are to distribute the text books and supplies furnished by the Department, to visit the schools in their jurisdiction advising the teacher on matters of discipline administration and educational methods, to report to the Department all the results of their visits and to make a wide variety of reports and returns which are essential to the administration of the schools.

Another type of school which has been grafted upon our common school system with somewhat indifferent success has been the agricultural rural school. These schools are provided with two or three acres of ground in which the children work under the direction of the teacher for two hours daily, the class room work being curtailed to some extent. Under painstaking and enthusiastic masters these schools have in some instances given very good results.

Children have not only enjoyed the benefit of a healthy outdoor exercise but have acquired a good knowledge of methods of kitchen garden cultivation. Limited areas at the disposal of the schools as well as the limited strength of the children forbid any demonstration of large scale cultivation.

Industrial schools have been in operation in San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Arecibo and Guayama. Besides affording elementary instruction, a great deal has been done in these schools in the way of teaching handicraft, such as woodworking, forging and leather work to the boys, and domestic work, cooking, sewing and embroidery to the girls. Courses in drawing, in large part contributory to the industrial work, have been very effective in these schools. Courses in typewriting and stenography have been popular, but this work has not given the hoped-for results as the pupils were insufficiently advanced in general studies. This instruction will hereafter be given in the high schools. In the school at San Juan, a considerable number of boys have had instruction in the government printing office and have acquired the printers trade. These schools have a bright future before them and should be an important factor in the industrial progress of the Island.

High Schools have been established at San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. The first named only, has, as yet, attained full growth and risen to the dignity of having graduates. In all of the schools commercial departments will be added in the coming year.

One of the most pressing needs in Porto Rico is that for well trained teachers. To supply this need there was established some years ago a normal school at Rio Piedras which is doing very effective work. In 1903 the government of the Normal School was withdrawn from the Department of Education and transferred to the Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico.

The object of establishing the University of Porto Rico was to confide the higher educational interest of the Island to the management of a group of the higher officials of the Island with the aid and assistence of prominent citizens. The resources provided for the University have not as yet permitted many important developments but foundations have been made around which it is hoped in time may cluster a group of faculties or schools devoted to the higher educational interests of the people of Porto Rico.

In addition to the conduct of the Normal Department, the Trustees have in the past year established an agricultural school under conditions which seem to be more promising of success than those which have surrounded the teaching of agricultural subjects heretofore. The general plan of this school, which for the present aims to give an elementary education in agriculture is built up largely on the experience of Tuskegee and similar institutions in the United States. A limited number of students are admitted to the school. They spend the morning at work in the fields learning practical farming and at the same time cultivate the university farm. The afternoon is spent in the school room where they are taught the studies of the common schools and receive also instruction in elementary agriculture. The students are boarded by the University. This work is still in an experimental stage but the prospects are quite promising.

The interest in educational matters in the Island is very great and the outlook for educational work is very encouraging. The annual appropriations for educational work take up a large share in the budget and every effort is being made to extend as widely as possible the benefits of education.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ROLAND P. FALKNER.....*Commissioner of Education.*
E. W. LORD.....*Assistant Commissioner.*
C. O. LORD.....*Chief of Division of Property and Accounts.*
ALBERTO F. MARTINEZ.....*Chief of Division of Records.*
L. R. SAWYER.....*Chief, Division of Supervision and Statistics.*
ARTHUR M. LYONS.....*Architect and Chief of Division of School Extension.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

In 1904 by act of the Legislature of Porto Rico, the Bureaus of Insular Health, of Insular Charities and of Insular Prisons were consolidated into one department, known as the Department of Health, Charities and Correction, and by the terms of the law a member of the Executive Council not charged with any other administrative duties was placed at the head of the new department. This department has complete charge of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the Island, as well as supervision over matters concerning the public health.

The personnel is composed of the Head of the Department, who is known as the Director of Health, Charities and Correction, and under him is the Supervisor of Health, who has charge of all the sanitary matters of the Island, and who also acts as the assistant head of the Department. There is also a Supervisor of Charities and a Supervisor of Prisons. The Director of the Department naturally supervises all three branches of the work.

It is the duty of the Supervisor of Health to draw up, with the approval of the Executive Council, such general sanitary measures as may be necessary, and to enforce them throughout the Island, and also to supervise the municipal sanitary regulations. He also has direct control of the Insular vaccine station, and of the chemical laboratory.

The Supervisor of Charities has complete charge of all the charitable institutions of the Island. These are at present the Leper Colony, with accomodations for about forty patients, situated on Cabras Island, near San Juan;

the recently opened Blind Asylum at Ponce, with accommodations for about 100 permanent patients; the Insular Insane Asylum at San Juan, with accommodations for 150 patients; the Girls' Charity School, the insular orphan asylum for girls, in Santurce, with accommodations for about 200 inmates; and the Boys' Charity School, the insular orphan asylum for boys, in Santurce with accommodations for about 300.

The Supervisor of Prisons controls the Insular Penitentiary, situated in San Juan, and the district jails, situated in San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Humacao, Arecibo, Guayama and Aguadilla.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

HON. ANDRÉS CRÓSAS, ... *Director of Health, Charities and Correction,*

DR. R. M. HERNANDEZ, ... *Assistant Director and Supervisor of Health,*

Mr. A. C. HAESELBARTH, ... *Supervisor of Charities,*

MR. MANUEL CAMUÑAS, ... *Supervisor of Prisons,*

Dr. FRANCISCO GOENAGA, ... *Superintendent of the Insane Asylum,*

DR. G. N. SALDAÑA, ... *Superintendent of the Blind Asylum,*

MISS CECILIA KANE, ... *Superintendent of the Girls' Charity School,*

Dr. CALIXTO ROMERO ..... *Superintendent of the Boys' Charity School.*

INSULAR POLICE.

It is the duty of the Insular Police of Porto Rico to preserve order and enforce the laws and regulations throughout the entire Island; it has jurisdiction both insular and municipal, as there are no municipal police at the present time.

The Insular Police consists of a Police Commission, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, whose duty it is to provide regulations and examine applicants for the force, investigate all charges and have general supervision of the force. All appointments, promotions, punishments and discharges, however, are subject to the approval of the Governor, who is the commander-in-chief of the force.

The force at present consists of a Chief, with the military title of Colonel, and an Assistant Chief, with the title of Major, six captains, one first lieutenant and adjutant, six first lieutenants, a second lieutenant and bandmaster, seven second lieutenants, twenty sergeants, seventy-five corporals, six hundred and fifty guardsmen and one voucher clerk. Of this force about fifty are mounted.

TERENCE HAMILL..... *Chief of Police, Col.*
WILHELM LUTZ..... *Assistant Chief, Major.*
Captains:

Miguel Hurtado,	I	District,	San Juan,
Felipe Silen,	II	"	Ponce,
Lopez Diaz,	III	"	Mayagüez,
Guerrero,	IV	"	Arecibo,
Fernandez Nater,	V	"	Humacao,
Cabrera,	VI	"	Guayama.

CHRONOLOGY OF OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS OF PORTO RICO.

	ASSUMED OFFICE.	RETIRED.
Gen. John R. Brooke	Oct. 18th, 1898.	Dec. 5, 1898.
Gen. Guy V. Henry	Dec. 6th, 1898.	May 18, 1899.
Gen. George W. Davis	May 18, 1899.	May 1, 1900.
Charles Herbert Allen	May 1, 1900.	Sept. 15, 1901.
William H. Hunt	Sept. 15, 1901.	July 4, 1904.
Beekman Winthrop	July 4, 1904.	

SECRETARIES OF PORTO RICO.

William H. Hunt	June 9, 1900.	Sept. 15, 1901.
Charles Hartzell	Nov. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1904.
Régis H. Post	Sept. 1, 1904.	

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

John A. Russell	July 13, 1900.	Nov. 13, 1900.
Arthur F. Odlin, (acting)	Nov. 13, 1900.	March 8, 1901.
James S. Harlan	March 8, 1901.	April 15, 1903.
Willis Sweet	May 18, 1903.	March 4, 1905.
Albert G. Stewart	March 4, 1905.	June 1, 1905.
Frank Feuille	June 1, 1905.	

TREASURERS OF PORTO RICO.

J. H. Hollander	May 1, 1900.	July 15, 1901.
William F. Willoughby	Nov. 16, 1901.	

AUDITORS OF PORTO RICO.

John R. Garrison	May 1st, 1900.	April 30 1903.
Régis H. Post	May 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1904.
E. S. Rockwell	Sept. 1, 1904.	March 4, 1905.
Thomas W. Hynes	March 4, 1905.	

COMMISSIONERS OF THE INTERIOR OF PORTO RICO.

William H. Elliott	June 15, 1900.	Feb. 9, 1905.
John Stuart Elliott	Feb. 9, 1905.	Oct. 24, 1905.
Laurence H. Grahame	Nov. 4, 1905.	

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Martin G. Brumbaugh	Aug. 8, 1900.	Nov. 15, 1901.
Samuel McCune Lindsay	Feb. 12, 1902.	Oct. 1, 1904.
Roland P. Falkner	Oct. 1, 1904.	